

# ARMY

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and hats, woolen gloves, black and russet  
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Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office re-  
serves the right to reject any and all bids and  
to waive informalities. C. L. McCRAWLEY,  
Lieut. Col., Asst. Quartermaster, in Charge of  
Department.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau  
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ment, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m.,  
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mediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy  
yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., a quantity of naval sup-  
plies, as follows: Sch. 3307: Wireless-tele-  
graph sets.—Sch. 3308: Neckerchiefs.—Sch.  
3345: Beeswax.—Sch. 3347: Canvas, velour,  
linoleum, corn broom.—Sch. 3348: Carbons  
for arc lamps.—Sch. 3349: Abseils, millboard,  
condenser tubes, pipe fittings.—Sch. 3350:  
Flavoring extracts. Applications for proposals  
should designate the schedules desired by  
number. Blank proposals will be furnished  
upon application to the navy pay office, New  
York, N. Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE,  
Paymaster-General, U. S. N. 2-18-11.

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ment, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m.,  
March 7, 1911, and publicly opened immedi-  
ately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., a quantity of naval supplies,  
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3359: Compressed sheet cork.—Sch. 3364:  
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The more that men in and out of the Army read the vaporings of Socialists regarding the Services, the more they must be convinced of the wisdom of our warning to all officers of the Army, both active and retired, against allying themselves with the propaganda of that movement. There must be something radically wrong in a cause of alleged political reform when its leaders systematically make lying statements about the Army. One of the latest of these falsifications is found in *The Socialist*, published in Butte, Mont. It draws a picture of what it says can be seen on the streets of Butte, where "the recruiting officers are at their work of getting soldiers for the United States Army. Out in front of the recruiting station is a gorgeous poster showing generals and officers of the Army in brilliant uniforms, standing at ease or mounted on shining horses, ready 'to fight for their country.' Coming home to lunch one noon I witnessed a strange one-act drama." Then the writer tells of seeing "two recruiting officers having in tow a half-dozen ill-clad wretches, down at the heel mentally and morally." Nearing a saloon the officers halted, conferred a moment, signaled to the men, and then "led the way to the saloon. The Socialist closes this absolutely false tale with this cheap attempt at the dramatic: 'A band of sheep being led to the slaughter, and the entrance to the shambles, the door of a saloon.' We are in a position to say officially that this is a falsehood from beginning to end. There are no posters used in connection with recruiting in Butte, for the reason that the recruiting office has none. That the recruiting officers ever led applicants into a saloon is untrue.

Any man, officer or private, who has worn the uniform of the United States, and has enjoyed or is enjoying pay from the Government for such service, may not find it easy to justify his conscience in allying himself with a "cause" which seeks to advance its interests by such atrocious lying as this. In the nearby state of Colorado there is pronounced "labor" opposition to the National Guard, fostered doubtless by just such falsehoods as we have spoken of. When Adjutant General Williams, of the Brigade of the Colorado National Guard, visited Grand Junction early this month to further the mustering in of an Infantry company in that city, pronounced antagonism developed among some labor unions. One union adopted the following resolution: "We, as a body, representing \* \* \* of this city, desire to make public our protest against the organization of a state Militia in this city, for it has been their practice in the past to oppose the policy and principles of organized labor, and we desire that all young men of this city fully know and realize that the state Militia stands for the protection of capital only and not as an organization for the betterment of the laboring men." In speaking of this resolution the A.G. O., of Denver, says: "Such expressions show a woeful lack of information on present National Guard conditions." We might go further and say that the withholding of the name of the union and the labor interests it represents shows a woeful lack of stamina on the part of the Militia authorities of the state, unless there are local conditions of which we are ignorant that make this tenderness of treatment imperative. One of the most refreshing utterances we have seen for many years, reminding us of the naive remarks of Alice in Wonderland, is found in the closing words of the resolution. The Guard, we are told, stands for the protection of capital, but is not for the betterment of the laboring man. Then it follows logically that that which makes for the non-protection of capital is for the betterment of the laboring man. The police and fire departments are also for the protection of capital; hence, they should be opposed by the labor unions. Indeed,

firemen have more than once used their streams of water from their fire hose to disperse mobs bent on violence. Do the labor unions that denounce the Guard as the "protectors of capital" stop to think how much protection there would be for labor if there were no protection for capital?

May we suggest to former Secretary of State Olney that his solicitude over the injustice to Great Britain, which he believes would be worked by our fortifying the canal, indicates that he has never heard the story about "letting the other man walk the floor"? Why should Mr. Olney and other Americans fret their souls over the injury to be done to England when that country, which has been fairly alive to her own interests through the centuries, has not said a word to lead Mr. Olney or anybody else to think that she will be hurt by our fortifications? It will be time for us to rise to the defense of England's rights in the canal when she herself makes some claims in that direction. We have been puzzled by one of the assertions in the list of "because" issued on Jan. 16 by Mr. Olney and other prominent men, reading as follows: "Because the canal would be safer in war time without fortification. According to the agreement signed by the Hague Conference in 1907, unfortified places 'cannot be bombarded.' But there are other ways of taking a city than by bombardment, as Representative James M. Miller, of Kansas, pointed out in his recent speech in the House in favor of fortifying the canal. He very aptly asks why, if there is to be no more war and we have entered upon an era of universal peace, there is any objection to fortifying the canal, for such defenses would be used only in case of war. 'Again,' said Mr. Miller, 'the Hague Conference contains no agreement that an unfortified city or other place on the seacoast may not be attacked and taken by an enemy, and without a fortification on the canal what would prevent an enemy, without bombardment, from landing a sufficient force, taking possession of the canal, and holding it or wrecking it as the enemy might see fit?'"

The larger part of the speech of Mr. Miller deals with the treaty right of the United States to fortify the canal, as established by the negotiations which resulted in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Miller wishes to know what Mr. Olney and his co-signers of the anti-fortification manifesto mean when they assert that "the original intention of our Government, as distinctly expressed in 1908, and previously, was to prohibit fortifications on the canal." Our treaty with Panama was concluded Nov. 8, 1903. Article 23 of that treaty gives the United States the right in its discretion, "to use its police and its land forces and naval forces, or to establish fortifications." How, Mr. Miller asks, could the United States have desired to prohibit fortifications before 1908, if it insisted upon the right to fortify in its treaty with Panama? This strong speech from Mr. Miller is especially instructive because it comes from the representative of one of the interior agricultural states, in which popular sentiment may be regarded as unaffected by seacoast interests or fears. While so many Americans are fussing and losing sleep over the question of fortifications, foreigners urge the necessity for these defenses. The distinguished German military expert, Colonel Gädke, in a technical review of the fortification question, in the *Tageblatt* of Berlin on Feb. 20, said that it is a matter of "pressing interest to the United States to fortify the canal at both ends, and to make the works defensible against land attack." Admiral Fournier, of France, discussing the canal in Paris on the same day, dismissed the plan of defending the canal with a fleet of warships as hopeless and as entailing the immobilizing of the American Navy. The Admiral then detailed approvingly the plan to fortify the canal. These expressions of prominent men in Europe are putting us in the humiliating position of squabbling children, not knowing what to do with our own, until neighbors peer over the fence to tell us how to conduct ourselves.

There is considerable opposition by officers of the Navy in high authority to the proposal to prepare the plans for the battleships authorized by this session's bill with a view to equipping them with three gun turrets. This plan presents some difficulties in the construction of the ships, although they are not considered insurmountable. Some of the officers in the Construction Corps, it is said, think that the Navy should not go further with this experiment than trying it with one of the battleships if two are authorized. They fear that some weakness might be developed in this style of construction which is not apparent in the tentative plans. Even if the three-gun turret style of battleship should prove superior from a constructive standpoint it is being urged by other officers that there are objections to it which are more important than the advantages that are claimed for the scheme. Attention is called to the fact in this connection that trouble in a turret in this style of vessel would throw three instead of two guns out of action. As long as the three guns in a turret are fired simultaneously there would be no difference in the handling of armament of a new style of ship, but if they were fired at will the discharge of one gun would delay the firing of the other two. After the first gun was fired it would be necessary to take some time in adjusting turrets before the second and third guns were fired. By some the view is taken that it would be impossible to

fire as rapidly from a ship with the three-gun turret as from a two-gun turret. However, just at present those who object to the three-gun turret plan are in a minority. John Ericsson, to whom we owe the conception of the turret as applied to a vessel of war, in a letter to G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Aug. 5, 1863, said on the subject of turrets: "Mark my words, the day is not far distant when two turrets on a vessel will be admitted to have the same advantages as two heads on the human body, or two suns in the heavens. There are advantages in either case, but the disadvantages are innumerable." Ericsson contended that a perfect fighting ship should have only one turret sweeping the horizon, with the weight of the two or three turrets and its guns concentrated in one turret and one pair of guns. This concentration, as Ericsson contended, would secure absolute impregnability in the single turret and permit the use of guns which would crush an adversary at a single blow. Conditions have changed since he wrote, but the general argument on concentration is still sound.

The work of installing a standard fire control system will shortly be started at Fort Monroe. According to reports received at the War Department the installation of a system at New London is now about completed. There is some money appropriated for this purpose still remaining in the Treasury, and with the \$100,000 appropriated by the Fortifications Appropriation bill as reported to the House on Monday, Feb. 20, the Coast Artillery Corps will have almost enough to complete the work at Fort Monroe. At present the standard system has been installed at Portland, Boston, Eastern New York, Southern New York, San Francisco, Puget Sound and the Columbia River. What is known as the provisional system has been established at the other fortified home ports. The standard fire control system places a port on a war footing. The precision of fire controlling instruments has recently been so improved that the probable error in their observation is well within the probable error of the gun. A degree of certainty and directness in the transmission of fire control data has been reached under the standard system which at one time was regarded as impossible of accomplishment. The provisional system is regarded as only a temporary arrangement. It is deficient for drills and artillery practice. Most of the apparatus for this control has been installed with a view to being supplemented by the standard system as fast as money is appropriated by Congress. There are only three important reductions in the estimates made in the Fortifications Appropriation bill as it was reported to the House. The estimates of \$259,850 for mining casements and \$392,775 for mines in the Philippines were stricken from the bill by the committee. The estimate for ammunition to be used in the insular possessions was reduced from \$700,000 to \$400,000 by the committee.

In all probability the number of places at which examinations for West Point will be held will be increased next year. Plans are under consideration in the War Department by which examinations are to be held at every military post. At least the number of examination places will be increased from three to six when the time comes for examining candidates next year. Of the 554 candidates designated for examination this year 122 failed to appear. It is stated that most of them did not attend the examinations on account of the expense incident to the trip. Some of the candidates, it is said, after they had secured an appointment found it impossible to raise the necessary money to go to the place of examination. Others who could by extraordinary effort secure the funds for the trip feared to take the chances of failure when the expenses were so heavy. This, it is believed, is keeping a great many poor boys out of the Army, some of whom are the most desirable. According to reports the examination still leaves 128 vacancies at West Point. All of the Senators and members of the House who are authorized to make these appointments have been notified.

Experiments are being conducted by the Quartermaster's Department by which a system of photographic identification will be used for service horses. Specially constructed cameras are being used, by which two views of the same horse can be taken on one plate. By this system a colt will be photographed when it is purchased by the Government. The picture will be attached to the colt's identification papers and will be kept in his record wherever it is sent. The horse will also be photographed at different periods of its development, including the time when it is issued for service and when it is transferred from one organization to another. It is thought that these photographs will not only perfect a system of identification, but will also show the growth and development of the horse under different conditions. The claim is made that by a system of photographs the merits of different kinds of forage can be more accurately obtained.

Reports of the preliminary examination of enlisted men for commissions in the Army are being received at the War Department. It is expected that the final examination will be held about Sept. 1. At this time it is impossible to say how many vacancies will be filled by enlisted men, as the vacancies for which these examinations are conducted will not occur until June 30. Last year a disappointingly small number of enlisted men passed the examination.



Instructors at the Military and Naval Academies will appreciate the opinions as to the effect of athletics upon capacity for study during school life of the Rev. Francis T. Moran, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Maroon, the daily paper of the Chicago University. At a hearing on Feb. 10 of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions on the subject of holding the international Olympic games in Cleveland, Father Moran, representing the National Catholic Education Association, said that "it has been found that the pupils of the public schools are benefited very much in their studies because of their devotion to the athletic side of education, and that by making a certain proficiency in their studies a qualification for participation in athletics the children have a continual spur." The Daily Maroon raises its voice against the effect of athletic training upon studying capacity. "Can a student," it asks, "rising from a hastily eaten meal at 8:30 in the evening, after being kept out on the athletic field from 3 to 8 p.m., be expected to put forth any serious intellectual efforts when he has been battered around on a football field for four or five hours? If athletics were participated in so generally by the student body that no small body of men would have to work from October till June we could say that we have sane athletics, but not until then. And never will that happen until the insane desire for victory and championship is eliminated. And never will that come until we do away with intercollegiate athletics and adopt something similar to the English system. Athletics to-day is too much of a business. Its only object is victory." While the Cleveland pastor spoke for athletics in schools of a lower grade than colleges, one may believe that, as youth is prone to imitate age, the faults of organized athletics in the universities may be reproduced to some extent in the lower schools. If the Olympic games are to be accepted as a standard by which to judge the beneficial results of the spread of athleticism, it may be asked whether they have not given a false criterion to seekers after athletic perfection. It has been through the popularity of the Olympic games that the recent craze for long distance Marathon races was developed, and that many young men have been led unduly to tax their heart muscles in an effort to win fame by running twenty-six miles. Like most beneficial things in life, exercise is likely to be overdone, and constant watchfulness is necessary to prevent injurious effects resulting from games and contests which, if indulged in moderately and in a way to develop the body as a whole, would tend only to great physical benefit.

It is to be questioned whether Peary, in bringing to a successful conclusion his long search for the North Pole, accomplished a feat any more notable than that of persuading Congress to obey the admonition of St. John to "search the Scriptures." This followed as the result of the debate in the House of Representatives upon the bill rewarding Peary for his polar discovery. Answering some of the ravings of Mr. Macon, of Arkansas, Mr. Bennet, of New York, said: "I rise because, in the absence of my fellow Presbyterian elder, the distinguished Biblical scholar, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Padgett], who has charge of the time on the other side, a remark was made during the address of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Macon] which I know would have caught the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee if he had been here. Therefore I desire, in his behalf and in my own, and in behalf of the Biblical scholars of the House, of whom I am the least, to correct the statement I caught as made by the gentleman from Arkansas, who spoke of the beautiful song of the angels, 'Peace on earth, good-will toward men,' as having been made at Mount Sinai. I desire to read, not for the information of the House, but so that the impression shall not go out that the members of the House were not aware of the distinction between the two places and events, one or two verses from the nineteenth chapter of Exodus and a few verses thereafter from a chapter in St. Luke. It is of but trifling moment, in a way, whether Commander Peary reached the pole. It is of much greater importance, it seems to me, that this House should not let pass such a great divergence from strict Biblical, historic accuracy, and in order that there may be no mistake about it I ask unanimous consent that the nineteenth and twentieth chapters of Exodus and the entire second chapter of St. Luke may be inserted in the Record as an appendix to my remarks." Thereupon there appears in the Congressional Record of Feb. 16 nearly a page and one-half of extracts from the Bible. How much more profitable the session of Sunday, Feb. 19, which followed, would have been had it been devoted to readings from the Bible, for all Scripture is profitable, for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness and "righteousness exalteth a nation."

The honor of solving the problem of elimination may yet fall to the Commissary General of the Army. There has just been tested a product of milk called lacto which is expected to retard the advance of old age. Now, if General Sharpe can only arrange to feed all officers on that, who knows but that he may be able to raise the age of retirement to eighty or more, which will, of course, bring joy to the hearts of all the altruistic young officers? Then what will become of the tables of curves and other data now ready to be thrown at the heads of Congress committees in favor of this and that plan of elimination? As the watchful eye of the Commissary General is always scanning the horizon of edibles for good things for the soldier's ration, it is not too much to expect that this variant of ice cream may eventually become a component of the ration. The state experiment station at Ames, Iowa, has invented lacto, which contains large numbers of lactic acid bacteria in a dormant condition. These bacteria are said by Metchnikoff, the Russian scientist, to be destructive of the germs that cause intestinal trouble, bring on old age, and general physical deterioration. In certain districts of Bulgaria where sour milk forms the principal article of diet, the people are said to live to an age not approached elsewhere. The palatability of lacto has been proved by experiments on 179 persons, of whom 111 preferred it to vanilla ice cream, and 123 placed it before sherbet. At the college creamery lacto and ice cream were sold side by side for eight days and lacto had 46.8 per cent. of the sales. Lacto is made of lopped whole or skim milk with the addition of sugar, eggs, lemons and flavoring material. It has less fat than ice cream, but more protein, has a higher food value than sherbets and ices, is cheaper than ice cream, and not so easy of adulteration. Freezing does not

hurt the lactic acid germs. The horses of the Service also may profit by food experiments. Tests made at the Morgan Horse Farm, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, near Middlebury, Vt., with a mixture of two parts of coconut meal and one part peanut meal as a substitute for oats have given fairly satisfactory results.

Despite his wide military knowledge, we fear that Major John Bigelow, jr., U.S.A., retired, has not learned that adage of the ancient days of warfare, that "it ain't safe to count on what the other man's going to do until he does it." In our last issue we printed a letter from Major Bigelow regarding our defense, on Feb. 11, of Mr. Hudson Maxim's use of the inexact but expressive quotation of Napoleon's speech at the Pyramids. The letter closed with these ominous words: "I should be surprised if Mr. Maxim would not prefer my criticism to your defense of him." Fearful that Mr. Maxim would let loose upon us a whole battery of his diversified and picturesque English, we awaited the days' succeeding mails with apprehension. We could see him letting fly with eight-syllable shells or ten-syllable bombs from his own private etymological factory, and it was with no small degree of suspense that we viewed each day's declining sun. Just when the tension reached the breaking point, the postman brought us a letter from Mr. Maxim, dated 696 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 18, in which we found these words: "I have just read your editorial comments in your issue of Feb. 11, on a letter from Major John Bigelow, jr. Please allow me to congratulate you on what you said and how you said it." Mr. Maxim tells us of receiving appreciative letters from eminent men respecting his recently published book on poetry. While having no authoritative information, we are inclined to believe that these laudatory gentlemen are mostly "peace" advocates who, by making Mr. Maxim feel that he has a mission in the realm of poetry, seek to lure him out of the world of ordnance. However, we wish to inform these gentlemen that, on the theory that the deadliest explosives are the less war we'll have, Mr. Maxim would better serve the purposes of peace by continuing to make detonating compounds than by writing books on poetry one of which, almost before the ink was dry on it, nearly involved us in a combat with an officer of the Army.

Every man discharged from the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., receives from the chaplain, Father John A. Ferry, a leaflet containing a few words of practical advice. This prison, which should not be confused with the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth, is strictly a military prison, where dishonorably discharged soldiers are serving punishment for military offenses, principally desertion. Only about ten per cent. of the 900 convicts are real criminals. The Catholic News says, "the place is more of a home than a penal institution." Moreover, "most of the men, on their discharge, tell the chaplain that they are glad they were sent to it since it has awakened them to the worth of character." This lesson Chaplain Ferry tries to make of permanent benefit to them through his leaflet entitled "Countersign to Success" handed to each prisoner when he leaves. After describing the pitfalls of temptation, ready to ensnare the man who has not developed his character while in prison, the pamphlet says: "In the years to come, the possibility will be yours to look back through the vista of life and behold a white milestone with the letters U.S.M.P. engraved upon it. This milestone in the distance will have no very unpleasant associations about it if, in your heart, you can admit that from it you began to appreciate the real value of character." This is a very beautiful expression of thoughtfulness on the part of the chaplain, for too often the inmate of a prison is sent adrift into society after a long incarceration with his heart filled with bitter memories and with no specific application of the value of the imprisonment in affording him an opportunity to make a real man of himself. The chaplain in thus putting before each man the suggestion that he is going out better than when he came in makes the convict feel that somebody at least expects him to live up to higher standards.

The Thunderer, successfully launched by the Thames Ironworks Company, together with her sister ship, the Orion, recently launched, is striking evidence of the pace at which warships are growing. Their predecessor, the Neptune, launched about fifteen months earlier, had a displacement of 19,900 tons, as against the Thunderer's 22,680; horsepower 25,000, as against 27,000; and a total weight of broadside of 8,500 pounds, as against 12,500 pounds. The Thunderer, which is one of four vessels authorized in 1909-10, and presumably of equal power, is thirty-five feet longer than the Neptune and more heavily armored, and is expected to have a sea-going speed of over twenty-one knots. It is suggested by the London Times that her launch is perhaps a good opportunity for getting rid of the habit which has grown up among us of calling all big war vessels Dreadnoughts. There is only one Dreadnought, which is larger than the ships that came before her and smaller than those that have come after. In armament and other essentials of a ship of war the differences are equally great between the vessel of to-day and that of 1906. The Thunderer's broadside, for example, is nearly double the weight of the original Dreadnought's. It would be better therefore to abandon a practice which has nothing to recommend it, and to go back to our previous common sense ways of describing first class battleships. In the mean time the Thunderer is merely the latest member of a series, other members of which are to come, and no member of which has fixed a type or a standard in such a way that its name can properly be used to convey the idea of a class.

Officers of the Navy, especially those who have maneuvered battleships in the Harbor of New York, will be interested in the opinions of Commissioner of Docks Calvin Tomkins, of New York city, relative to the plan to extend the steamship docks a thousand feet. He believes interests of the city and nation demand the extension of the Hudson River docks to meet the increasing length of ocean steamships. Touching the question of narrowing the fairway of the Hudson, he points out in a letter in the Scientific American that the proposed extension would narrow the river to a width of 2,650 feet, as against a width at Antwerp of 2,000, sometimes reduced to a bare thousand; at Rotterdam and

Hamburg of 1,200 feet, and at Liverpool of from 2,000 to 2,400 feet. At London, where big steamers often go, the width is reduced to 600 feet. An advantage possessed by the Hudson is that the fairway is nearly straight in comparison with the tortuous channels existing at many of the largest ports. He says steamers to-day with their improved machinery can maneuver in shorter distances than formerly, that the Panama Canal is being built to accommodate ships of 1,000 feet in length, and that the recent improvements in the harbor of New York, such as the dredging of the Ambrose Channel and the construction of the Chelsea piers, will not bring their full returns unless the piers are extended. Commissioner Tomkins asserts that the tidal movements will not be adversely affected.

Experiments are now being conducted at the War Department with the new canvas bucket and wash basin which was recommended by the Infantry Equipment Board. A sample of the bucket and wash basin has been made by the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia and forwarded to the War Department. The bucket failed to hold water, and the experiment with the wash basin was not satisfactory. Some of the officers at the Department insisted that the quartermaster did not follow specifications or that the workmanship on the bucket and basin is defective. This conclusion is reached on account of the apparent rough work on one of the seams in the bucket, where it leaks. The view is taken by other officers that it will be necessary to prepare new plans and specifications before a bucket can be obtained which will hold water. Some of the officers doubt whether a canvas bucket which will stand the rough usage of the Service can be obtained. They believe that even if a bucket is watertight when new it will not last very long after it is folded up in the blankets, as it is planned when they are issued.

A recruiting officer has been advised by the War Department that his household furniture and other personal property is not exempt from taxation by a state. This principle does not apply where an officer is stationed at a place under the executive jurisdiction of the United States. A line of distinction is drawn by the War Department between an officer's personal property and the property which is required for military service. The officer's uniform, arms, horse and other equipment are exempt from taxation. So is his salary. By the ruling of the War Department an officer could not be required to pay an income tax to a state. It is not essential that a soldier be a legal resident or inhabitant of the state to make his household goods taxable. If an officer is a legal resident in the locality where he is stationed it is held that there is no reason why he should not pay a poll-tax in common with other residents, provided that he is not required to work out the tax. No officer or enlisted man can be required to do anything that will interfere with his duties to the United States.

If the Woman's Christian Temperance Union wishes to engage in a crusade that will have the hearty support of the whole Army let it take up the complaint of Dr. A. C. Abbott, director of the laboratory of hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania. In an address on Feb. 18 he said that the disgrace of the country is the prevalence of typhoid, which might be prevented by proper regulation of the water supply. No Army surgeon will take exception to the statement of Dr. Abbott, for he knows too well how carefully the soldier has to be guarded against using unfit drinking water. If half the time and money that have been spent in the vain attempt to abolish the liquor traffic had been devoted to educating the public as to the necessity of pure water and how to obtain it there can be little doubt that millions of lives would be saved by the elimination of typhoid. Army officers who were at Manila after the surrender say that the chief danger to the soldier there was not from liquor, but from the disease brought on by drinking contaminated water.

Whatever may be the assistance it furnishes to the Government, it may be doubted whether the United States Aeronautical Reserve is adding to its effectiveness by following the example of the Salvation Army in assuming military titles. We see the head of the organization is referred to as commodore, and Eugene B. Ely, the aviator, is now wearing the title of lieutenant. The Reserve is not an official part of the Army, Navy or National Guard, and until it obtains such a status it might be better if military titles were kept in the background. This indiscriminate granting of military rank without regard to military character should be avoided, not only for the sake of the dignity of the Services in which those titles obtain, but also to avoid confusion. We believe that the Reserve can work just as effectively without a string of titles to decorate the names of its members. It will be time enough for such honors when the Reserve receives a formal military standing in the eyes of the law.

In an article on the subject of fortifying the Panama Canal, the Daily Northwestern, of Oshkosh, Wis., says: "The neglect of the national defenses would be a very costly kind of economy. Congress can save on other things much more safely than it can on withholding money from the active Army and Navy. In war with any other naval Power we should endeavor to use the canal for quick transit from one coast to the other, and to keep our enemy out of the canal. The requirement necessitates a thorough condition of defense at each end and around all the locks. And in urging such defenses the President apparently has the people on his side."

Dr. Albert Somer, consulting chemist for the Texas Oil Company, is delivering a series of lectures before the School of Marine Engineering at the Naval Academy, of which Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Reed, U.S.N., is the head. The subject is "Petroleum and Its Derivatives," and these lectures have special reference to fuel oil and mineral lubricants. There will be two lectures during the week of Feb. 27 to March 6 by Dr. Burton McCollom, of the Bureau of Standards. These will form part of a series of talks on "Practical and Theoretical Electrical Engineering," and will probably be delivered on March 1 and March 4 at 10 a.m.



## PUTTING OUR NAVY ON THE SEA.

"Will Congress Put Our Navy on the Sea?" is the question asked in an article appearing in the March number of McClure's Magazine, which concludes as follows:

"This question is now put sharply up to Congress. Secretary Meyer has gone as far as he can go under the law. He now has asked for legislation establishing his plan. Congress must definitely choose between a military navy and a bureaucracy. Will it do so? The questions coming to it will be very definite.

"Will Congress make law a system co-ordinating all the Navy into a single body, formed for the single object of readiness for war, or will it continue the present incompetent bureau organization, which in every war has proved incompetent and useless?

"Will Congress map out and build a system of shore stations, adequate for military use, or will it continue a line of useless navy yards? Will it spend \$300,000, and establish, once and for all, the naval base which military experts have for years demanded at Guantanamo, or will political pressure from Louisiana and Florida retain the annual waste of about the same amount now going on at New Orleans and Pensacola?

"Will Congress place its naval expenditures upon the sea, and save tens of millions annually, or will it continue to distribute these tens of millions in gratuities to the constituencies of the navy yard states?

"The friends of the old bureaucracy believe that Congress will leave conditions as they are—a very simple, easy thing to do. Yet this scarcely seems possible—particularly in a year of reform and protests.

"In case it does, the responsibility will lie with Congress. In peace the old bureaucracy will cost us tens of millions every year. But in case of war the consequences would be such as to make the \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 of annual waste look absolutely insignificant."

Secretary Meyer is quoted as saying:

"The navy is organized for the highest military efficiency, and if you do not get that for our ships, then we are not getting proper dividends from the money expended, for which the people have the right to demand the highest efficiency. I had that proved to me very forcibly when I was the ambassador to Russia. There we had two methods demonstrated in the extreme. The Russian navy was a navy which did not have the slightest military efficiency. It was poorly run by the bureaus, while the Japanese navy was always seeking the highest military efficiency and preparedness for war under all circumstances. In the one case there was a tremendous dividend for the money expended; in the other case the money was thrown away."

Further quotations from this article are as follows:

"In 1900 President Taft made Mr. Meyer Secretary of the Navy. He entered upon that work with the definite theory which he had formed while in St. Petersburg: that a navy must be one thing, and nothing else—a fighting machine.

"To the popular mind a sailor is still a sailor. As a matter of fact he is, as Secretary Meyer has called him, nothing more or less than 'a fighting machinist'; his officer is a fighting mechanical engineer. The sail has gone from the warship as completely as the galley oar. The ship of a modern navy is simply a collection of machinery—one of the most intricate collections of machinery in this mechanical age. If the United States should ever fight a naval war, and win, she would do so principally because the quick, wiry young Yankee mechanics, the so-called 'seamen,' would outmaneuver and outshoot the guns of, and 'get the drop' on, the slower, more phlegmatic European or Asiatic—exactly as a Western 'gun man' did in the history of the frontier West. For thirty-five years the military branch of the American Navy had been trying to overthrow the bureaucracy which really ruled it—with very small success. In 1902, after several years of effort, and with the special aid of President Roosevelt, it had forced through a reform in the methods of aiming and firing large guns, which increased the marksmanship of the Navy from nothing to first rank. Encouraged by this, the great military branch of the Service was making an effort to secure some practical voice in the making of the ships and in taking the general management of the Navy out of the hands of the old system.

"The non-seagoing bureaucracy was never so strong as in 1908. In 1900 Secretary Meyer announced his plan for a military navy. The aim of a navy, he believed, is to become a successful fighting machine, always ready. A successful fighting machine can be secured only by means of a thoroughly trained body of fighting mechanical engineers. This was the foundation of the Meyer scheme.

"In taking office, Secretary Meyer had found this extraordinary thing. The Navy on the land was thoroughly organized, but the military branch had not even a bureau to direct its operations. In 1901 military officers complained to the bureaus that the turrets containing the big guns of the warships were so made as to be liable to explosions; these complaints were pigeonholed. In the next six years explosions in these turrets killed forty-seven men.

"In 1904 military officers complained to the bureaus that the armor on our battleships was too narrow and too low. These complaints were pigeonholed. In 1908 an official examination of the fleet in the world's cruise under Admiral Evans declared this to be true.

"In 1900 military officers complained to the bureaus that the freeboards of the ships were too low and the guns in their sides were so near the water that they could not be fired in an ordinary seaway. These complaints were pigeonholed. In 1908 the report from Admiral Evans's fleet showed them to be true.

"In 1904 an American officer, Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, proposed the present type of fighting vessel, the so-called Dreadnought, to the Bureau of Construction. His suggestion was pigeonholed. In 1906 England built the first Dreadnought; and we followed her a year later. To-day this is the only type of fighting battleship made.

"In 1908 the bureaus warmly defended their turrets, their armor-belts and their low guns before a Congressional investigation; and, at the same time, they had requests before Congress for appropriations, asking for the first of \$2,000,000 which has since been spent in changing the turrets, and for money to build ships with high armor-belts, high freeboard and high guns. The bureau system could always defend itself, but it could never produce the best tools of naval warfare.

"In 1910 Secretary Meyer's reorganization had abolished the Board of Construction as a designer of ships and exposed the fundamental trouble with the bureaucracy in the following comment on this organization:

"The designs submitted for the consideration of the board were almost exclusively concerned with matters which one or more of its members had previously originated or designed. Obviously the board would be governed, in its judgment on such matters, by the technical opinion of the member who presented the case. It was a matter of approving the work of its own members."

"Naturally no criticisms were considered weighty, when the judges were the men who were criticized."

"The plan of Secretary Meyer took the right to decide the military requirements of warship designs out of the hands of the sixty-five constructors and placed it where the best talent and the attention of all the 1,600 officers in the seagoing service could be focussed on it. The New York was designed on this plan and was the first battleship ever made in the American Navy that was considered and approved by the military Service."

"It is too early to observe the practical advantages of this plan in completed ships; there are none yet completed. The advantage of the plan will be clearly apparent only on one condition—that Secretary Meyer's plan of reorganization is made permanent by Congress, as he is now asking. It was the navy yard system that encouraged, and at bottom was responsible for, the continual pressure for the expense of repairing obsolete vessels, and for similar extravagancies. The practical theory of the existing system was that work should be created as far as excusable for the shore plants."

"The navy yards," says Secretary Meyer, "cannot build ships as cheaply as private establishments. I am strongly opposed to it. I believe that the shipbuilding industries should be encouraged so that their plants and resources become, in war, a valuable national asset. It would be folly for us to attempt to manufacture commercial articles in our navy yards, when we can get them cheaper from the outside."

"The past year has been the first in which an administration of the Navy has been made along a definite plan of creating a military body, operated with the greatest possible economy. It has not as yet had a full year's trial for all of its main features; but its lines are far enough developed to show what may be expected of it—a better war machine: and millions saved."

## RANK OF NAVY BUREAU CHIEFS.

In a document published by the House Committee on Naval Affairs appears a letter from the Attorney General, dated Jan. 25, 1911, in which he says:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, requesting my opinion upon various questions arising in your department concerning the rank, title and status of certain officers serving as chiefs of the Bureau of Ordnance and the Bureau of Navigation, respectively. It does not appear from your letter that an opinion upon these questions by the law officer of your department has been obtained in accordance with the suggestions contained in communications addressed to the heads of all the executive departments by the Attorney General under date of Oct. 15, 1906. \* \* \* In view of the technical nature of the questions involved and the fact that a determination thereof would require a consideration of provisions contained in various appropriations and other acts applicable to your department, it seems to me that, before attempting to answer the questions submitted, I would have the benefit and assistance of such an opinion by the Judge Advocate General, or at least a memorandum by him referring to all legislation or decisions or any ruling, usage or practice of your department affecting these questions. If, after such an opinion or memorandum has been prepared by that officer, you still desire my advice in the premises, I shall be pleased to respond to your request for my opinion upon the questions presented."

Accompanying this letter are the decisions of the Attorney General of July 9, 1910; Dec. 10, 1910, and Jan. 25, 1911, relating to the rank and retirement of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department. In the first opinion the Attorney General construing the act of June 24, 1910, says:

"It plainly and certainly provides that such officer 'shall have, while on the active list, the rank, title and emoluments of a chief of bureau, in the same manner as is already provided by statute law for such officers upon retirement by reason of age or length of service.' It will be noticed that the benefits thus conferred are not at all restricted to the time during which such officer remains chief of bureau, but, on the contrary, that the officer 'shall have, while on the active list, the rank, title and emoluments' thereby conferred. To restrict the 'rank, title and emoluments' conferred by this law to a period during which the officer remains chief of bureau would be in plain contradiction of the statute."

In his opinion of July 9, 1910, the Attorney General says:

"It is obvious that an officer actually retired from active service while still acting as chief of bureau became entitled, before the new enactment of 1910, to pay during retirement of not less than three-fourths of the pay of a 'rear admiral of the lower nine'; but this privilege did not extend to officers who became 'eligible for retirement,' as the new statute of 1910 says, without being actually retired; and the purpose of the new enactment of 1910 quite clearly was to extend to chiefs of bureau becoming eligible for retirement the same privileges as under the prior law they could claim upon actual retirement. This extension of the old rule to chiefs of bureaus becoming eligible for retirement, without actual retirement, affords an adequate motive for and explanation of the new legislation; and it serves at once to show that the enactment of 1910 had a rational and important purpose without its being deemed to have enlarged the prior rule in other important features."

"I consider it clear that the words of the old statute underlined in the following clause—'any officer of the Navy who is now serving or shall hereafter serve as chief of bureau in the Navy Department, and shall subsequently be retired'—refer to the case of retirement during service as chief of bureau. In the next place, as I have already said, there is nothing in the act of 1910 to alter this rule. It is a rule so reasonable that pretty clear language would be needed for its alteration; especially as it may be taken as a proper general rule that grants of exceptional privileges in retirement be required to be more than indefinite and dubious."

In his opinion of Dec. 10, 1910, the Attorney General says:

"By section 1471 the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair has the 'title' of chief constructor. Under the act of March 3, 1899, the incumbent, if an officer below the rank of rear admiral, has that 'rank' while holding the office, and the act of June 24, 1910, provides that the 'pay and allowances' of chiefs of bu-

reaux 'shall be the highest shore-duty pay and allowances of the rear admiral of the lower nine.' It was therefore held, in my opinion of May 26, 1909, that when an officer of the Navy holding the position of chief of bureau with the title of engineer-in-chief is retired from active service by reason of disability, and, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 1448-1453 of the Revised Statutes, placed upon the retired list 'of officers of the grade' to which he belonged at the time of his retirement, he is not retired as a chief of bureau or engineer-in-chief, for the reason that 'such office is not a grade.'

"In the present case Mr. Capps, while serving as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, became eligible to retirement after thirty years' service. This entitled him, under the act of June 24, 1910, as construed in the above-mentioned opinions, to the 'rank, title and emoluments of a chief of bureau' so long as he remains on the active list, and it appears that he has received the new commission which that act directs in such cases. Since, as I have previously held, the office of chief of bureau, with the rank, title and emoluments accompanying it, was not a grade prior to the time when the incumbent became eligible to retirement after thirty years' service, notwithstanding the appointment thereto was by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, it would seem necessarily to follow that the mere issuance of another commission 'in accordance with the rank and title' theretofore conferred and the making permanent of such theretofore temporary rank, title and emoluments would not have that effect. To hold otherwise and say that the issuance of the new commission created a vacancy in the grade of naval constructor would operate to increase to that extent the Naval Establishment, although there is no indication of such an intention on the part of Congress in the language of the statute."

## SITUATION IN THE MORO COUNTRY.

The letter of Chaplain Clemens, 15th U.S. Inf., in another column, on the character of the Moros and their inability at present to govern themselves, gives the point of view of a minister of the Prince of Peace, one who frankly says that he believes in a time when armies shall pass off the world's stage and when all nations shall be independent. He speaks as a man who has lived not only among the Moros but with them, going into their homes and inviting them to his. If any of our readers believe in the virtue of comparative readings, they can do nothing better than to read this letter of Chaplain Clemens in connection with the letter of Mr. Moorfield Storey, which appeared in our issue of Feb. 11, page 691, on how we should govern the Philippines. They will thus get the views of a pure theorist who knows nothing at first hand of the problem to whose solution he so glibly applies himself, and of a teacher of righteousness whose work in life is to take human nature as he finds it and make the best of it. How a little knowledge of the actual situation in the Moro country illuminates the question of government for those warring tribes is shown by a passage in the letter of Mr. Clemens, near the beginning, where he says that the "Moros are the only people who believe in 'blood avenging.' This should let in a flood of light upon Mr. Storey's mind and that of others who think like him. He and his school cannot see why, if we gave the American negroes political equality, we should not do the same with the Moros. Blood avenging is the answer to that question."

If American negroes had believed like the Moros in blood avenging, they would not have been freed, it is quite safe to say, judging from our treatment of the Indians. We have refused to give the red men the rights of citizenship as long as they lived like savages, and kept them always in a position where they could be controlled by the military. Against this practice we have never heard protests even from the Storey school of theorists. The situation is substantially the same in the Moro country. The blood avenging of the tribes is like the savage practices of self-government which it would have been a temptation to crime to confer upon them, as well as a menace to others. The trouble with such a letter as that of Mr. Storey is that it settles nothing because it is based upon misinformation. He proceeded on the theory that the Moros are fit for self-government, and now comes a Christian minister, whose peace-loving tendencies no one can doubt, and in one short sentence he utterly demolishes the elaborate structure of theoretical justice which Mr. Storey has erected. As we compare the two letters—those of Mr. Storey and Chaplain Clemens—we can imagine a European in 1790 writing ironical letters to the newspapers of Paris or Berlin on the injustice of withholding self-government from the Sioux, the Blackfeet, the Iroquois and other savage tribes of America. Not knowing the situation here and the savage traits of the red men he would have been in substantially the position now held by Mr. Moorfield Storey, of Massachusetts.

The effect of establishing trade relations among the tribes of the Moro country through the efforts of the officers of the United States Army is being constantly proved to be one of the strongest factors in promoting peace in the island. In our issue of Feb. 18 we described at some length the work of Major John P. Finley, 28th U.S. Inf., governor of the province, and other officers in spreading among the natives the idea of trading through exchanges instead of in the irregular fashion of previous years. In the Mindanao Herald, published at Zamboanga, of Dec. 13, we find the announcement that "more than 5,000 Moros and Pagans from outlying districts will attend the big fair at Zamboanga." Secretary J. R. White, of the Moro province, had received requests from the various district governors for accommodations for visitors representing practically every tribe of Mindanao and Sulu. Gov. W. O. Reed (6th U.S. Cav.), of Sulu, reported that the Sultan of Sulu and his principal headman, with more than 1,000 followers and a magnificent exhibit covering every phase of life and industry in Sululand, would be present. Gov. E. I. Heiberg (major P.S. and Capt. 6th U.S. Cav.), of the Cotabato district, asked for transportation and accommodations for Her Highness the Princess of Cotabato, Datu Piang, the most powerful chieftain on the island of Mindanao, many other notables and 1,000 Moros and Tirurays. Governor Heiberg said that his exhibit would be the most varied and interesting. Gov. C. C. Smith (Capt. 20th U.S. Inf.), of the Lanao district, announced that he would be present with a large delegation of the picturesque Lanao Moros and their beautiful gold, silver and brass work. The Herald said: "Governor Finley is working like a Trojan and in addition to his manifold labors in connection with the general arrangements for the fair is stirring up great enthusiasm among his people. He has visited the remotest sections of his district and has mapped out a display that will be hard to beat."



The following troops were selected to represent their respective organizations at the Department meet and fair: I and M. 2d Cav.; I, 33d Inf.; A, 6th Inf.; C, 21st Inf. Philippine Scouts, 12th Co., 2d Battalion; 30th Co., 3d Battalion; 43d Co., 4th Battalion; 47th Co., 11th Battalion. The military tournament in connection with the fair was organized with the double purpose of interesting the military and of impressing the natives. The exercises planned for the Cavalry and Infantry were of the customary tournament order, such as rough riding, wall scaling, etc., while the program of sports included the events usually scheduled at an American sporting meet. An elaborate set of exercises for the native scouts and constabulary was arranged to show their effectiveness and impress the Moros with the value of the white men's education. The Manila Times of Sunday, Jan. 8, printed a special Moro Province Fair edition, with pictures of Army officers, foreign traders and prominent Moro leaders. In the middle of the front page was pictured Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, governor of the province, while around him are clustered the faces of Captain Heiberg, Major Finley, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Reed and Capt. John T. Nance, 2d U. S. Cav. In the body of the edition appear the features of Col. Mark L. Hersey, P. C., Capt. 6th Inf. This edition is one of the most extensively illustrated newspapers ever issued in the Philippines and the enterprise that brought on its publication was no doubt stimulated by the importance which the island of Mindanao is assuming in the affairs of the Filipinos under the wise and statesmanlike administration of the officers of the United States Army. It is a huge paper, resembling the mammoth Sunday editions of American dailies, and shows what is being done there to civilize the former bloody tribesmen. Ten years ago such a newspaper issue for the Moro country would have been inconceivable.

#### FORT MYER HORSE SHOW.

There is to be an interesting military horse show at Fort Myer, Va., on March 20 and 21, 1911. The officials of the show are: President, Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav.; equitation board, Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., Major L. G. Berry, 3d Field Art., Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Capt. L. C. Andrews and Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav., manager.

The rules for the show provide that there must be one and may be three entries from each organization in every event open to enlisted men. Uniform will be dress. Blue, red and yellow ribbons will be awarded to first, second and third winners. Some appropriate article of riding appointment will accompany the blue ribbon. There are no entrance fees. Several of the competitions are open to any officer of the Army stationed in the vicinity of Washington. Entries must be made on prescribed blanks to "The Manager, Fort Myer Horse Show, Fort Myer, Va.," not later than Monday, March 13. Stabling on the day of the show will be provided for horses not owned at Fort Myer. Every officer at Fort Myer drawing pay for a private mount must make at least one entry in the Charger Class (Class VII.).

The events, in brief, include the following: Class I, remounts; riders, men; horses received from remount depot by organizations; to be shown at walk, trot and canter. Class II, saddle horses; riders, men; horses, public; to be shown at walk, trot and canter and in special movements, such as complete turns, backing, figure eight, three-foot jump, etc. Class III, jumping class; riders, men; horses, public; eight jumps, not to exceed four feet, brush jump, stone wall, in and out post and rails, etc., twice around. Class IV, pair jumping; riders, men; horses, public; conditions, as in Class III, but once around. Class V, jumping class; riders, officers; horses, public or private; conditions, as in Class III.

Class VI, polo ponies, under fifteen hands; riders, officers; ponies, public or private; all movements at the gallop, rider swinging mallet on both sides, turn, execute figure eight twice, return to starting point. Class VII, officers' chargers; riders, officers; horses to be property of an officer and to be ridden by an officer; conditions, as in Class II. Class VIII, military jumping; riders, officers; horses, public or private; eight jumps, not to exceed 3 feet 4 inches in height and six feet in breadth, on an irregular course; brush jumps, stone walls, post and rail. Class IX, military jumping; riders, men; horses, public only; conditions, as in Class VIII. Class X, best Artillery gun carriage with six-horse team; one chief of section, three drivers, five cannoneers on carriage; mating, appearance, appointments and performance to count; at walk and trot, then describing large eights at trot and slow gallop.

#### AVIATION NOTES.

One phase of recent aeroplane development that is of special interest to military aviators, but that may not have been estimated at its proper value, owing to the dazzling achievements in speed and altitude flights, is the increased carrying capacity of the heavier-than-air machines. Recently Roger Sommer, a French aviator, flew with six passengers from Douzy to Romilly and returned, covering a distance of thirteen miles without an accident. There was not room for the passengers, two of whom had to straddle the runners, the cable advises say. On Feb. 21 Le Martin, of France, broke the world's record for passenger carrying by taking aloft seven passengers for a five-minute flight. This record was made with a Blériot monoplane, a significant fact in view of the previous load carrying having been most successfully done by biplanes.

Using one of his hydro-aeroplanes, Glenn Curtiss, on Feb. 17 alighted on the water alongside the cruiser Pennsylvania and was hoisted on board. Soon afterward the aeroplane was dropped back into the water and Curtiss flew away to his shed on North Island. The test was made to show the Navy Department that an aeroplane so equipped does not need an especially constructed platform on a ship's deck to make it of practical use to the Navy. The pontoons, or hollow hydroplanes, developed by Curtiss, which enabled him to rise from the water as easily as from the ground, are constructed of steel sheets laid over a wooden framework. A horizontal cross section, midway between top and bottom, would show a parallelogram six feet from side to side and seven feet from front to rear. At the rear is a tail eight inches deep, extending the full length of the pontoon. The greatest depth of the pontoon (at the center) is sixteen inches between surfaces.

Earnings of aviators in 1910 were: Paulhan, \$70,000; Latham, \$57,000; Morane, \$57,860; Grahame-White, \$51,400; Leblanc, \$29,400; Wynmalen, \$20,000.

The great interest taken in flying may be judged from the fact that taking the world over the total amount of money distributed in prizes in 1910 was almost a million dollars, the exact sum being \$941,100.

Since 1908, when Lieutenant Selfridge, U.S.A., was killed at Fort Myer, Va., nine military officers have lost their lives in aeroplane flights in different countries. Of these three were French, two Italian, one Russian and two Germans. Three of the nine were captains, the others being lieutenants.

In a Blériot monoplane M. René Simon at Houston, Texas, on Jan. 27, during an aviation meet, flew out over the plains, and rounded up a herd of steers by circling above them and swooping down upon them. When he had got the herd together, he succeeded in driving them right up to the fence of the aviation field by employing similar tactics. The cowboys looked on in amazement.

Capt. W. Irving Chambers, U.S.N., in discussing aviation in the Navy, in the current issue of the Air Scout, lays down the principle that the development of air craft bears close analogy to the development of boats both scientifically and practically. For the scientific investigation of aeroplanes the Department is now well equipped with a model plant at the Washington Navy Yard and the experiment station at Annapolis, the former for design and construction and the latter for motive power and tests. Captain Chambers recommends that aeroplanes in the Navy be placed in the same category as boats and acquired in like manner as equipage. The naval type of plane is yet to be developed, and consequently he recommends the immediate purchase of only such existing machines as are needed for the progressive instruction of the Navy personnel in their use. As a beginning he advises that two aeroplanes, or at least one two-seated plane, be assigned as part of the equipment of each scout cruiser. The training of qualified aviators in the Navy should be advanced simultaneously with an extension of training in the use of the wireless from aeroplanes. While the first planes are being procured, Captain Chambers would have at least one officer sent for instruction to each of the established aerodromes in this country. One of the earliest steps he recommends is the establishment of an office of naval aeronautics in the Department, and the dealing of a representative from each of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Navigation and Ordnance, for the study of aviation, these officers to constitute a council, or board to consider recommendations. For schools in aviation he finds we have the good facilities at the experimental station at Annapolis for summer work and at Charleston, S.C., for winter. On the Pacific coast facilities might be found near the coaling plant at San Diego, Cal.

#### FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATIONS.

The House on Feb. 22 passed H.R. 32865, the Fortifications Appropriation bill, with a total of \$5,323,707, as against \$5,617,200 for the preceding year. The report which accompanied the bill shows that toward the scheme of seacoast fortifications contemplated by the Endicott Board of 1885, as modified by the National Coast Defense Board, to cost in the aggregate \$123,629,922 for the United States, \$81,793,942 is for seacoast guns, mortars, carriages and batteries, for which \$64,978,196 has been provided, and toward an estimated \$22,716,360 for fortifying the insular possessions, \$13,991,905 of which is for guns, mortars, carriages and turrets, \$8,971,120 has already been provided. The total appropriations made for fortifications and other works of defense since 1888 amount to \$152,544,043. The difference between the \$73,949,226 already provided toward the schemes of the Endicott and the National Coast Defense Boards and the \$152,544,043 so far appropriated is represented in expenditures for erecting and equipping the gun factory at Watervliet, the gun carriage factory at Watervliet, the Ordnance and Fortification Board, purchase of land for fortification sites, torpedoes for harbor defense, ammunition for service and for tests, manufacture of mountain, field and siege guns and sundry other objects. The present bill appropriates the following sums:

Fortifications and other works of defense:	
a. Fire-control stations and accessories, etc.	\$100,000
b. Power and lightning plants at seacoast fortifications	50,000
Searchlights for important harbors	50,000
Preservation and repair of fortifications	300,000
Plans for fortifications	5,000
Tools, etc., for electrical plants	45,000
Preservation torpedo structures	20,000
b. Mining casemates, cable galleries, etc.	50,000
Operation of fire-control installations	180,000
Total, works of defense	\$800,000
Armament of fortifications:	
c. Mountain, field and siege cannon	\$498,000
Ammunition for above	150,000
Ammunition, etc., for seacoast cannon	140,000
d. Ammunition, subcaliber guns for seacoast artillery practice	425,000
d. Alteration and maintenance mobile artillery	45,000
Ammunition, subcaliber guns, etc., for mountain, field and siege artillery practice	110,000
e. Alterations, sights, etc. 3.2-inch batteries	200,000
f. Alteration and maintenance seacoast artillery	300,000
Total, armament of fortifications	\$1,868,000
Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.:	
Current expenses	\$56,200
Expenses of officers and pay of draftsmen	18,700
Total	\$74,900
Submarine mines	\$150,000
Fortifications in insular possessions:	
a. Seacoast batteries, Hawaiian Islands	\$150,000
b. Seacoast batteries, Philippine Islands	1,169,000
c. Light and power plants, Philippine Islands	171,962
d. Searchlights for important harbors, Hawaii	40,100
Preservation fortifications, Philippines	7,000
Repair of torpedo structures, Philippines	1,000
b. Tools and other supplies, Hawaii	1,000
Tools and other supplies, Philippines	2,500
Land defenses, Philippine Islands	180,000
Operation and maintenance fire-control stations	20,000
h. Seacoast guns, carriages, etc.	225,000
i. Ammunition for seacoast guns, etc.	400,000
k. Maintenance seacoast artillery	34,045
l. Installation of seacoast artillery	4,200
Total, fortifications in insular possessions	\$2,405,807
Board of Ordnance and Fortification	\$25,000
Grand total, fortifications	\$5,323,707

Notes.—Last year's items of appropriations for the Philippines not carried by this year's bill are: Searchlights, \$139,000; land turrets, \$624,800; fire-control stations, \$200,000.

Other differences are noted in accordance with reference letters in table above: a, \$100,000 decrease; b, new; c, \$112,000 decrease; d, \$15,000 decrease; e, \$100,000 increase; f, \$70,000 decrease; g, \$369,000 increase; h, \$126,962 increase; i, \$275,000 decrease; j, \$100,000 increase; k, \$7,755 decrease; l, \$4,000 decrease.

#### WAR ON THE HORIZON.

In the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill in the House on Feb. 20 Representative Hobson reviewed the national military situation, and said he had become satisfied that this nation would not undertake a policy of avoiding war. The necessity was at hand, he said, for adopting a definite military policy to be followed in succeeding years.

"Do I understand the gentleman to say that war is a visible certainty?" asked Mr. Driscoll, of New York, of Mr. Hobson.

"Yes, I say so," replied Mr. Hobson, "and it cannot be very far off."

"In the event of war between Russia and China," said Mr. Hinshaw, of Nebraska, "would not Japan be forced to intervene, and would not the interests of the United States compel us to intervene by arms or otherwise?"

"I am not prepared to answer that question," replied Mr. Hobson, "but I can say this: When Russia invaded Manchuria and occupied Port Arthur America did protest, and called on Russia to evacuate, and we sent our consuls, but we did not have a fleet in the Pacific Ocean, and Russia laughed in our face, and we had to stop our consuls in Japan before they got to Dalny and Mukden."

Mr. Hobson went on to say that if at that time we had a strong fleet in the Pacific the answer would have been different, and possibly the open door would have been maintained and the war between Japan and Russia averted.

The reference to Japan and the talk of war held the entire House in fixed attention. No speech in the last month has aroused so much interest. Questions came thick and fast. Mr. O'Connell, of Massachusetts, asked what nation was preparing for war to strike us in the near future.

"I know the gentleman would like to have me say Japan, and I will be glad to tell him so. I am frank about this. The truth is the only thing a man can stand on in this world. Ever since this nation went into the Hawaiian Islands and the Japanese nation served notice that they never would acquiesce, ever since we went to the Philippines and Japan asked us to let her go there with us and we refused, ever since her citizens have come to this country in great numbers, and our people, following the natural law of segregation of races, have not given them the treatment they thought they ought to have, they have been prepared for war. The war is already prepared for in every department, and has been for months."

Mr. Hobson, in reply to questions, said that he thought the Japanese on the Pacific coast were prepared for war. He outlined rapidly the way a war with a great military Power in the Pacific would go, and described the progress and the outcome of a war game recently played out at the War College, in which we lost the Philippines in ten days, and Japan took Hawaii before we could get to the defense of the islands.

The Panama Canal, he said, must be held by fortifications and by an army. If war came, he said, we should lose the Panama Canal instantly, and the first year of the conflict would be filled with reverses. It would take us a long time to build up an army of seasoned men that would be worth anything at Panama to hold the canal. The canal would become inevitably our only base on the Pacific, and as soon as we could get our fleet through there would be a great sea battle, which we must fight with great care, as defeat would mean that we must begin all over to build up a Navy if we were to maintain our civilization.

Mr. Gaines, of West Virginia, asked if Japan was not financially unable to make war.

"Japan has been the one nation in the world with the acuteness and the ability to finance a war before it comes. Japan is hard up now because the war is already financed."

#### SNAKES AS RAT DESTROYERS.

The idea that the story of creation told in the opening chapters of the Bible, in fostering a hatred of the snake as the tempter of Eve, may be responsible for plagues that have swept over the earth may occur to some of our Army medical men who have been concerned in attempts to stamp out the plague such as those recently made in San Francisco, and who may read the views of Dr. Louis W. Sambon, F.R.S., lecturer to the London School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. Sambon finds the respect of the non-Jewish ancients for the snake was due to its rat-destroying power, and the belief that in killing rats the snakes were an effective agency in checking plagues. Of late years moderns have come around to the ancient view of the connection between the spread of plagues and the infection carried by rats. Indeed, as the annual celebration of St. Patrick's Day approaches we are moved to wonder whether the extermination of snakes in the Emerald Isle, which has been one of the Saint's chief claims to the gratitude of posterity, is not in danger of losing its glory through the scientific association of rats and plagues. In the London Times of Feb. 4 Dr. Sambon said: "The consecration of the cat, the hawk and the snake among the ancient Egyptians was obviously a means of protecting the enemies of the plague-conveying rat. A very interesting measure adopted by the ancient Romans to fight the plague was the introduction of rat-eating snakes. In the year 291 B.C. Rome was devastated by the plague. Ambassadors sent to Epidaurus to confer with the Aesculapian priests returned with the snake sacred to the god of healing, and subsequently a temple to Aesculapius was erected on the Tiberine Island. A beautiful medallion of Antoninus commemorates this event. \* \* \* From the remotest antiquity throughout the East snakes were kept in houses for the purpose of destroying rats and preventing rat-conveyed diseases." Indeed, Dr. Sambon relegates the modern household pets, Towser and Pussy, to an inferior place when he says: "Certainly non-venomous rat-snakes are a better protection against plague than cats or dogs, because they are not likely to harbor fleas. For years I have thought that the guardian snakes painted on the walls of Roman houses might be a vestige of the long forgotten introduction of rat-snakes to save Rome from the plague." The rat-destroying powers of the snake seem to him to explain why Aesculapius was



represented by the ancients as leaning upon a snake-entwined staff. It will be recalled that not long after the American occupation of the Philippines many cats were gathered in the United States for shipment to the islands to get rid of rodents. When the views of the School of Tropical Medicine shall receive wider currency, and support, perhaps, following the lines of Dr. Sambon's appreciation of snakes, we shall find the insular government making collections of snakes as the chief feature of plague prophylaxis. There is one suggestion of the London tropical expert that is well worth considering. He asks what the use is of exterminating rats in a country unless ships are prevented from bringing in new supplies of them. He believes that every port should render its wharves, quays and water front buildings rat-proof. Whether disease breaks out on a ship from a plague port or not should make no difference, since infection carrying rats may nevertheless be on the boat. A ship's clean bill of health should not be regarded as applying to the ship's rats. He believes also there should be a permanent rat-intelligence staff to follow closely the spread of plagues.

#### NOTES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., in a general order dated Manila, P.I., Dec. 28, 1910, in which he relinquishes to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing the temporary command of the Philippines Division pending his retirement, says: "I desire to praise the troops for the excellent state of health, training, discipline and esprit observed everywhere on my annual inspection just completed, and to congratulate the Government upon these infallible evidences of the efficiency of its forces. I leave the active list with infinite regret, and greatly envy the troops the high privilege and honor of serving on with the colors. In bidding good-by to the command, officers, enlisted men and civilian employees, I would charge them not to be disheartened by the too frequent manifestations of ignorance of the military on the part of our people, and of lack of sympathy with the military spirit, but to remember that the Army is not what the popular imagination pictures it, a useless excrescence upon the structure of government, but an integral part of that structure, one of its foundation stones. The Army's relation to the state is one of perpetual importance in time of peace as well as in war, for a national army is the last guarantee of national government. Understand that the Army in the Philippines is practically an army in the field, and that every man of it should be ready at a moment's notice for the severest duty—even for the last sacrifice. Keep alive in you the spirit of patriotism. Enshrine your country in your heart and worship her, and by attention to duty show your devotion to her. To some of you may come the glory of giving up your life for her; let it be a life worthy of her pride in the sacrifice. In life or in death do not offer her a body without strength and endurance, nor a weak, puny or unwilling spirit, but bring to her service or to her altar, as the case may be, all the brawn and muscle, all the energy and endurance, that by constant effort and restraint you can put into your bodily structure, and make that structure the habitation of the true soldier's spirit—the habitation of a soul full of faithfulness and of patient care for duty—full of pride, high courage and the enthusiasm of self-sacrifice."

The Mindanao (P.I.) Herald of Dec. 17 says: "Under the date of Dec. 4 General Pershing received the following telegram from Governor Reed, of Jolo (1st Lieut. W. O. Reed, 6th Cav.): 'All men wanted from Tapul and Lugas in jail. Other matters quietly settled.' Tapul and Lugas are islands about midway between Jolo and Siasi. These islands form an Adullam's Cave for all the Moro outlaws. It was at one time thought there would be some fighting done before this group of desperate men, who had gathered in a common cause, would be captured. From the above telegram we judge they were intercepted without any great danger. Tapul and Lugas have always been the hotbed of outlawry. The people who inhabit these islands have constantly resisted the Government and always shown their teeth. Troops were sent down to assist in the arrest of the outlaws if necessary. Fortunately they were not needed. To accomplish a feat of this nature without force requires consummate skill and intimate knowledge of the customs and traditions of the people being dealt with. Governor Reed seems to possess these qualities. There is no one who knows his Moros like he does. He not only knows each one by name, but knows all about each one, and when one of them makes a mistake in narrating his history the Governor sets him straight, much to the surprise of the Moro. This intimate knowledge gives him a power that nothing else in the world could do. His results are showing the wisdom of having people well versed in 'Things Moro' to govern the various districts of the province."

A cable from Manila, P.I., Feb. 18, reports that Captain Preuss and three soldiers of the Constabulary have been wounded in an encounter with Moro outlaws. Twenty of the Moros were killed. Capt. Oscar Preuss and Lieuts. F. A. Whitney and S. L. Larrabee have had a running fight with the outlaws since Feb. 5, in which there have been a number of sharp engagements.

#### A DOCTOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Extracts from letters written to a friend in Boston by Dr. Donald Gregg, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School in 1907, are given by the Springfield Republican. Dr. Gregg went to Manila a year or more ago, at the solicitation of Governor Forbes, to take a position in the new hospital there. He says, in part:

"I have just returned from a wonderful trip through the southern islands with Governor Forbes. When I arrived at Manila three weeks ago I found the new hospital built but not equipped. It is going to be superb and worthy of every effort expended upon it. Everything about the life here pleases me. To be sure, it is hot at midday, but not so uncomfortably hot as it is in Boston or New York in midsummer. The weather here is much more bearable than in New York, partly because it is not as hot, and partly because houses, costumes and life are all better suited to the warm weather. Thus far I have not passed an uncomfortably warm night. In fact, a number of times I have been cold with a single blanket."

"I greatly wish that some of the anti-imperialists could come out here and see the sort of work they are opposing, that they could see the natives from all over the island beginning for the first time in history to have a common language, to have schools, to have an opportunity to live out their lives in peace, without being robbed and killed by their fellow, or rulers, to have a chance to enjoy the material prosperity which awaits them the instant they

have enough awakened ambition to try to obtain it. I am full of admiration for the way in which Governor Forbes and his associates are handling the situation here, and my only regret is that distance and the inability to understand what has not been experienced permits certain people in the States to remain in an attitude of criticism—an attitude which should be replaced by one of active admiration. For if ever a humanitarian work has been done in the world, it has been done here."

"I would that more people in the States could realize the situation out here. From a humanitarian point of view the anti-imperialists are entirely wrong. They do not in the least grasp the situation. They hear that the Filipinos want independence; perhaps some of them do. And perhaps some of the citizens of South Boston hold a mass meeting and fill a small dance hall and decide that they want Fitzgerald to be President of the United States. But such a meeting does not represent the wishes of the American people. Nor does a similar mass meeting gathered by some oily 'politico' out here represent the Filipino people. In Manila there are some thousands of Tagalogs. To the north there are eight or ten tribes through the island of Luzon. There is no Filipino tribe that could hold sovereignty over this one island—not to mention all the other islands and tribes to the southward. These peoples all distrust one another and would be at each other's throats as soon as the Americans left. What is more, the stable ones among them realize the situation and do not want the Americans to leave. But the people at home have no knowledge of this. They know nothing of the peace and prosperity that have come to the islands."

#### CAVALRYMAN'S CUP FROM MARINE CORPS.

During the National Match at Camp Perry in August, 1910, the U.S. Marine Corps Team lost their high ranking as marksmen through an unfortunate occurrence. While the team were making their skirmish run the exclamation of an overenthusiastic officer in the rear, relative to the favorable wind, was held to be a violation of the rules governing the coaching of the riflemen. Therefore the executive officer threw out entirely the high score made by the Marine Corps Team in this particular match, although it was shown that they were not aided by the information given them. As a consequence the



Cavalry Team was advanced to second position and the Marine Corps Team placed at the bottom of the list, notwithstanding the former position had been virtually won by them.

At a special meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice held Sept. 26, 1910, a petition was presented by the Cavalry Team, requesting that the board allow the score made by the Marine Corps Team in the skirmish run, and that the latter be given the place won by them, with their skirmish score counted in the aggregate. This request was granted and a resolution passed by the board giving the Marine Corps second and the Cavalry Team third place.

In appreciation of this generous action on the part of the Cavalry Team the Marine Corps riflemen have presented them with a handsome trophy, which is to be awarded annually to the U.S. Cavalryman making the highest score in the President's Match. The inscription on the trophy, which is shown above, reads:

"Presented by the United States Marine Corps Rifle Team to the United States Cavalry Team as a token of admiration and esteem."

The reverse bears the inscription quoted above, over which is applied the official medal issued by the National Board for the highest aggregate score. Under the inscription is the regulation flag of the U.S. Marine Corps, also fully enameled in colors. On the ebony base are nine hexagonal silver plates, on which the names of the successive winners will be engraved.

The trophy is unusually striking and handsome and preserves the memory and appreciation of a simple act of justice gallantly performed.

This "Cavalryman's Cup" trophy, which was designed and made by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, of Philadelphia, is of sterling silver, mounted upon an ebony base, the total height being 34½ inches. The cover is surmounted by the emblem of the U.S. Marine Corps, modeled in full relief. Regulation Cavalry sabers and Marine Corps swords, crossed, appear around the upper portion of the cup. Laurel wreaths suspended from the banks of eagles form the handles. Between an upper border of laurel and a lower decoration of acanthus leaves, encircling the body of the cup, there appears a

finely etched group showing a Cavalryman at full gallop rescuing a wounded Marine—a scene full of spirited action. On either side is a rifle; underneath the group is etched the name, "The Cavalryman's Cup," and the Cavalry flag, enameled in full colors, is applied below.

#### TENDENCIES IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

In noticing "Tendencies in the German Army" a military correspondent of the London Times says:

"General von Schlichting, whose teachings recur time after time in the latest German regulations, elaborated still further the system of Moltke. It may safely be affirmed that not even the rudiments of German policy, strategy or tactics can be understood by those who have not completely mastered and assimilated this all-important side of German doctrine."

"The modern German theory of war, fully adopted by the great general staff and by all the German training manuals, starts from the point that enormous increase of fire effect gives more and more increased importance every year to the enveloping form of attack, and renders penetration more and more difficult. Von Schlichting fully admitted that the tactics of penetration might often give more brilliant results at maneuvers than the tactics of envelopment, but he attributed the reason to the fact that all peace exercises proceed with abnormal rapidity, and that strong forces of all arms are not as a rule allowed by umpires to stand their ground in the manner that would be the case in war. Von Schlichting held firmly to Moltke's views and advocated strategic deployment on a wide front, with a day's march for interval between each army corps, and each corps in two columns, except on the flanks, where each corps was to march on a single road. In this deployment the reserve was massed at a distance of a day's march behind the exposed flank, and the whole line presented, in its general characteristics, a thin center and strong wings."

#### LESSONS OF GERMAN MANEUVERS.

"Since the Russo-Japanese War the whole of the German training manuals have been revised. The infantry Exerzier Reglement of May 29, 1906, was the first to be turned out of the mill, and no better compendium of modern German tactics than this remarkable book, which deserves to be read and reread many times. All these manuals conform carefully with the cherished principles of the enveloping form of attack. So do the chief volumes published by the leaders of military thought in Germany, while the practice of German generals at maneuvers shows that this form of attack has become almost an obsession. As it is less the regulations themselves than the spirit in which they are applied that should weigh with us, this question of maneuver practice is worth a few moments' consideration. Schlieffen holds that when strategic deployment is complete troops should march on fronts at least as broad as those which they will occupy in battle, and that the old system of concentrating for battle has lost much of its former significance. A corps with 144 good guns and 25,000 good rifles can, he declares, do ten times as much as in the days of muzzle loaders, and, if it takes up three times as wide a front as it did forty years ago, it is not sapping its strength but increasing it. Count Schlieffen holds strongly that, for decisive and annihilating attacks, the front and one or both flanks of the enemy must be attacked, and that, if there is no marked superiority of force, the attack on the flank must be strengthened at the expense of that on the front; but he adds that it is imperative that the front should be attacked. The view of the German general staff is that victory gained by the penetration of a front can only be the result of some lucky chance quickly recognized and exploited. To those who object that the systems of Napoleon and Moltke differ profoundly, the German staff reply that in principle there is no difference at all. They say, and with much truth, that side by side with great preliminary concentrations, like those of Austerlitz and Wagram, must be set the wide fronts of Napoleon's columns in 1805 and the successful attempt to gain the flanks of the Austrian armies and to march upon Mack by a concentric movement."

Similarly it is further remarked that a convergence of two Napoleonic armies on the field of battle brought about the victory of Bautzen. To those who quote Napoleon's *bataillon carré* of 200,000 *hommes* in order to characterize it as a system, the German staff reply that the *bataillon carré* stood on a front of twenty-five to thirty miles when traversing the Frankenstein; that in 1806 similar dispositions were made; that the distribution of Napoleon's armies varied with the situation; that at one time they were more extended, and at another more closed up; and that similar varieties of procedure were adopted by Moltke in 1866 and 1870. In effect, the Germans disbelieve in tactics of penetration. They think that troops which attack the front of a hostile line of battle will be crushed by converging fire and driven back by the reserves of adjacent sections of the hostile line. The striking successes of Napoleon in the tactics of penetration were, in German opinion, largely due to the short range and comparatively innocuous effect of the firearms of his day. To judge by such practice as we have seen, not more than a tenth of the force will be retained as a general reserve, and for the greater part a reserve of this character is likely to be composed of artillery, machine-guns and ammunition columns. Though the Germans have abandoned corps artillery, they seem inclined to revert to it by indirect ways, and the heavy artillery remains an army organ and is especially suitable for this particular purpose. It is with guns that a German commander will succor menaced points, act on the flank of the enemy and support his decisive attack, while many German authorities lay more stress upon reserves of ammunition than of men. The German general who, in critical times, called for his boots and the corps artillery is likely to find many successors."

#### GERMAN CONCEPTION OF THE BATTLE.

"It will be seen—for the evidence is quite conclusive—that the general principle of the German offensive battle is to fix or *binden* the enemy upon his front, and then to turn and crush a wing. It is the maneuver which succeeded in 1870 and was successfully applied by the Japanese in Manchuria. It is thought in Germany that the best means to fix the enemy in his front is to attack him vigorously, but if, for any cause, forces are insufficient for such attack, either the frontal attack is only threatened or a delaying action is fought. The Germans have rather outgrown the idea that when troops are liable to be overwhelmed they should merely sit round their guns and whistle a patriotic refrain. The breaking off of the fight—*Das Abbrechen von Gefechten*—has been the subject of one of the great general staff's most fascinating monographs, and, although the difficulties of this



delicate operation are acknowledged, they are not considered insuperable. The gradual withdrawal of the frontal attack before a hard-hitting onslaught of the mass of the enemy's forces may at times be desirable in order to facilitate envelopment by the flank columns. In any case the correlation of frontal and flank attacks must remain close. The flank attack must intervene before the frontal attack is crushed, and the frontal attack must not allow itself to be bluffed by weak forces while the enemy turns and crushes the flanking attack. The relation in strength, time and space between the frontal and flank attacks of the Japanese in Manchuria is one of the most important subjects that can be studied by general and staff officers."

#### USE OF NATIVE TROOPS.

A situation which it is easily conceivable could be developed, in a measure, in the Philippines by an administration of the archipelago that did not keep constantly in mind the native racial prejudices confronts those who are in favor of using black troops in Africa to support the French administration of her possessions there. General Achinard, of the French army, who was the first to venture to employ a column of Soudanese native troops without any European reserve, and who, with these black riflemen, traversed more than a thousand miles in four months, destroyed the empire of Ahmadou and pacified the Niger region, recently sent a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Mangin, formerly one of his subordinates, referring, in terms of high praise, to his efforts to bring about the use of native troops. Colonel Mangin was the first to advocate this employment of African soldiers. His idea, which he put forward in a series of brilliant military studies of the situation in the French possessions across the Mediterranean, rapidly made its way in France, and, although the War Office took it up rather doubtfully, a nucleus of 800 Senegal riflemen was formed. However, Senator Humbert writes in the *La France Militaire*, attempts have been made to change the decision of the War Ministry, and the arguments have been put forward that the climate is too cold in the northern part for black troops from such warm latitudes as Senegal, etc.; that the Mohammedan Arabs would feel humiliated and revolt if there should be placed over them idolatrous blacks, whom the Arabs have held to be beneath them, and, lastly, that it would be immoral on the part of a civilized nation like France, in case of a European war, to make use of soldiers quasi barbaric as combatants against peoples with as high standards of morality as those of France. The Senator replies to the last argument by noting that the Turkish soldiers at the battles of Wissembourg and Reichshoffen, in the Franco-Prussian war, "who were for the most part blacks," showed themselves to be as well disciplined, as brave and as capable of devotion and generosity as any others.

The Senator's answer does not seem to be a good one, for as we read the history of that period we find no mention of colored soldiers fighting with the French of the character of the negroes which it is proposed to place over the Arabs. Turks are known the world over to be among the best soldiers in the world, and to yield splendidly to discipline and military control. To answer the other objections Colonel Mangin has just published a book. He points out that the rapid increase of the German population makes it necessary for France to keep all the French soldiers possible at home for use in case of a continental emergency, and that among the twenty millions of French subjects in Africa enough soldiers should be recruited to replace the French troops there from further service. Governor General Merlaud-Ponty, of Occidental Africa, who has shown himself to be an administrator of the highest order, says it is possible each year to raise "successive contingents of robust, faithful and brave blacks" for a long term, who would, in less than ten years, make a formidable corps d'armée, which would permit the Minister of War to recall for service in France all the French infantry and cavalry and most of the artillery. So promising is the prospect held out by the Governor General that Senator Humbert says that, following out such possibilities, in two or three years no French soldiers should be serving in Algiers or Tunis outside those of the special services and the necessary cadres. Some aspects of this subject resemble a situation that might result in the Philippines if our Government should decide to have the Moro country kept in order by Filipino troops or the Filipino section placed under the control of Mohammedan soldiers from the Moro country. Perhaps here the situation would be a trifle more delicate, as each part of the population looks down upon the other.

#### HIKING IN DARKEST DAVAO.

Retired officers of the Army who remember with distinctness their struggles with the wilderness in the frontier days of their service in the Far West when they were hunting Indians may consider their troubles small compared with the obstacles encountered by the American troops that ran down the Manobos tribesmen, who murdered Earl Geer, the young planter. Indeed, the *Mindanao Herald* says that the Davao district of the island of Mindanao presents difficulties which wrests the palm from the island of Samar, long held to be the worst place for "hiking" in the Philippines. The field of operation of the American troops in the Davao district extended over 1,300 square miles of the most difficult jungle country in the world. Trails vary their monotony by changing from hog-backs to ravines in such rapid succession as to make bejucos ropes necessary for ascent or descent. Sometimes it is necessary for the men to crawl along the trails on their hands and knees. At other times they look up to see a wild man hundreds of feet above, who could drop a stone that would create havoc in the marching column.

A very cunning system of traps is used by the natives to entangle their enemies. These consist of suyoos and belatics. Suyoos are sharpened bamboo placed in the trail, pointed toward the approaching enemy. They are so arranged as to be hidden from sight, and will readily penetrate the sole of a man's shoes. When the shoes are worn away by hard marching the suyoos are very effective against the bare feet, making extremely painful wounds. Belatics are spears with a heavy point held by a spring, ready to leap forth upon the unwary victim. A sapling is bent back and held in place by bejucos. A spear is rested on the sapling and so pointed as to strike a man just above the hip bone, toward the front of his body. The unsuspecting enemy steps upon the innocent looking bejucos in the trail, springs the trap and the spear comes down upon him with so much force that it easily goes through a man's body.

No impedimenta are necessary for the natives. Natur-

ally they are fleet of foot, so they can run from place to place without any difficulty. On the other hand, the troops are burdened with cargadores, provisions, ammunition, etc.

#### GIVING FREEDOM TO THE MOROS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 15, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A word on the possibility and the humanity of giving freedom to the Moros by one who lived and moved among them for nearly two years in the heart of their country. The Moros are the only people who believe in "blood avenging." Their ability to govern themselves, as do other Mohammedans, is out of the question. They have never been a homogeneous people, but are many tribes from different sources, with such prejudices one against the other as an American can hardly conceive. For instance: I sat one day listening to one datu complaining of the offense of a neighboring datu whose servant had tied this man's carabao to a tree and allowed it to die. He wished the privilege of going to war with his neighbor. When reminded that his neighbor was much the stronger, he jumped to his feet with flashing eyes, looked about as if seeking a weapon and gave that officer to strictly understand that he was not afraid to die. In fact, they think it an honor to reach paradise in a fight for the most trivial offense.

"Govern themselves!" They never did govern themselves and such a thing will be possible only after the present generation dies. At the other end of Lake Lanao, from Camp Keithley, in the center of Mindanao, for many miles our horses were constantly stumbling over stone walls where once stood prosperous villages of people who had been exterminated by their neighbors. The same conditions exist in all the territory they have occupied for more than 400 years. There are many clumps of bamboo, showing where once stood villages and cottages.

The 50,000 Filipinos on the coast are not of those imposing themselves on Moro territory, but the remnants of those not yet driven out or subjugated by the Moros. The expression that they "never tried to conquer the Filipinos" [the expression of Mr. Moorfield Storey] shows lack of information, for that was their principal occupation for over 300 years. I rode horseback fifty miles to the town of Initao to consult the parent of the Filipino boy I brought to the States to educate. He pointed to towns as we passed, and told me the times and circumstances of these towns being burned by the Moros, who killed his uncles and stole their women and children to sell the able-bodied into slavery and the aged to the savage islands for sacrifices. His town is on the border or last ditch of those not yet driven from the islands.

Yes, they certainly interfered with other natives. Worcester, who has been mentioned, says he was offered a girl of fifteen for the sum of \$3. Let me quote from some manuscript I have prepared but not yet published: "When the monsoons began to blow from the south or southeast, Moros from Mindanao, Sulu and all the Moro islands collected and allowed the winds to waft them to their cruel work. They frequently kept up their work of plunder and stealing slaves until a change in the direction of the winds suggested a return home. A Spanish father writing to his superiors complains that they had in a few years conquered all the islands except the small part occupied by the Moros, and in attempting to conquer these they had spent \$75,000 covering 300 years and were no nearer to their goal than when they began. They made the estimate that for 300 years the Moros had captured 500 people each year to sell into slavery, besides untold booty.

Their plundering instincts did not stop with looting their neighbors, although they plundered every people as far north as Manila, 600 miles; but the man who lives next door to the writer, who lived five years among them as one of the many Filipinos sold into slavery, tells me they were continually stealing from one another, and he has seen many natives killed while stealing from their neighbors. The few Moros killed in our taking control of them is not a drop in the bucket compared with their killing in every year before we took control of them.

Their natures have not changed, but are changing very fast. The best thing our Government ever did to help civilize them was the bringing of one hundred of their chiefs to America to show the peace and prosperity of a country settled by Christian people since their ancestors first settled in Mindanao in 1475. The sparseness of population compared with other islands of the group speaks: others from seventy-three to 210 to the square mile, Mindanao but six to the square mile, and she the most fertile of all.

The Moros are our most promising subject people. They are superior to any others, physically, mentally and morally. I speak as one who has spent much time in sympathetic study of these people, going into their homes and very often having them in our home, and am prepared to say that no person of intelligence would suggest self-government for them who was acquainted with the peoples constituting the Moros.

Let my opinions shall be called prejudiced, like those of other Army officers writing on this subject, let me assure the people preaching self-government for the Philippines and blaming the present occupation of the Army that nine officers out of ten in the Army would be glad if there were no Philippines, and many of them have I heard wishing they would drop out of sight. Personally, I think their coming to us is providential, for they are governed for the first time in their history, and will some day be ready for self-government; but now they are boys going to school, with but few exceptions.

I am a believer in a time when armies shall cease to be and all nations shall be independent, but we owe it to our brothers to watch over those of them who have become part of our family by that unfortunate Spanish affair.

JOSEPH CLEMENS, Chaplain, 15th Inf.

#### OLIVE DRAB AND KHAKI TROUSERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An order was recently issued by the War Department eliminating olive drab and khaki trousers as articles of uniform for officers, and immediate complaint is made that officers whose duties never take them afield should be permitted their use, on account of the discomfort caused by sitting at a desk all day. I wonder if it ever occurred to the General Staff or others in power that there are hundreds of enlisted men who sit at desks for eight hours a day, six days a week and fifty-two weeks of the year, and who have their legs bandaged up in poor-fitting and ill-appearing canvas leggings, who are never mounted and never attend practice marches. And

there are hundreds more who are only occasionally mounted, and do not march in O.D. over two or three times each year.

A large majority of these men have been very uncomfortable in the lower extremities ever since the olive drab uniform has been worn, and while there has been profusion of talk among those concerned and numerous articles in the Service papers it has availed nothing.

There should be a change, nevertheless. The cost to the Government would be less, the discomfort of the men eliminated and their appearance improved. Trousers could be issued "unmade," in not to exceed six sizes, to be made up by post tailors.

ONE WHO SUFFERS.

#### IMPROVING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many plans for increasing the efficiency of the National Guard are suggested, mostly by Regular Army officers or paid officers of the National Guard. Every plan increases the responsibility and work of the officers and men of the Guard, as well as the expense of maintaining this organization and always the fact that these citizen soldiers have other things to do besides build up a reserve army is lost sight of.

If one man devoted his entire time to a National Guard company he could, with the assistance of an armory janitor, just about keep the company in perfect shape. He would be able to keep it fully enlisted, and make the Service so interesting as to develop great efficiency. The administration of a regiment, too, should require one man's constant attention, and until the Government are willing to keep someone on the job all the time they will be disappointed in the development, as a whole, of the National Guard.

The National Guard of the United States is pre-eminently a home organization. A plan to place Regular Army officers in charge of the Guard would not relieve the National Guard officers of much of their work, and while the Guard might be better trained under the supervision of the Regular Army it will never come up to the hopes of the Federal Government except under its own organization. If controlled by the Regular Army, it loses its identity as a citizen soldiery, and unless a compulsory service law is made it will be difficult to hold the organization together. Subject, of course, to changes and additions as to the responsibility of the state and the Government in such a reorganization, the following plan is suggested by a line officer of the National Guard for building up a reserve army of great ability and at a comparatively low cost.

The adjutant general of each state should hold office permanently. Federal pay for all officers and men except company and regimental commanders, based on about the same percentage of Regular Army pay as the present bill before Congress provides.

There should be a distinct office created for company and regimental commanders, and they should be paid about the same salary as Regular Army officers of similar grade without any quarters or other allowance, and should devote their entire time to military work. These officers should perform all administrative duties relative to their respective commands, including the clerical duties of their subordinate officers and non-commissioned officers, and be required to follow a special course of instruction and attend at given times a school established to train them fully in administrative and tactical duties. They would be thus able to instruct their subordinate officers and non-commissioned officers in their respective duties, and yet not burden them with a lot of detail, which soon becomes routine and which takes much time and thought from their business.

Should such a plan be authorized the present company and regimental commanders of the National Guard should be assembled before an examining board and examined for physical fitness and education. Those passing satisfactorily should be commissioned from date, and any failing to qualify before this board should be given an honorable discharge from the Service, and, in the case of company commanders, the senior lieutenant of the same company called before the board, and so on, until a suitable officer could be found for the commander. In the case of colonels failing to qualify, the senior company commander should be examined for that office, and a lieutenant appointed to fill his place. Then at certain periods these officers should be required to pass satisfactory examinations to continue in service. This plan might be perfected and given a three or five years' trial. Let the original commissions be for such a period only, and, if successful, make such an organization permanent, for all company commanders at least will agree that in planning improvement in the National Guard some provision must be made to take care of the great amount of additional work that this will throw on their shoulders.

IOWA.

#### PAY INSTEAD OF ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

How would this suit the Army:

1. Abolish allowances in kind of quarters, fuel and light for officers.
2. Increase pay in each grade by the commutation of quarters and value of the allowances of fuel and light now allowed in the grade.
3. Each officer to pay for what he uses in quarters, light and fuel. The annual rental of quarters to be ten per cent. of the cost of construction, including additions, but not repairs.
4. The quarters of a station to be open for selection for rental in the manner now provided for the selection of quarters.
5. Charge rental at a reasonable rate on government furniture; say, fifteen per cent. of cost price, including freight, for annual rental.

BUSINESS.

The speed trials of the armored British cruiser *Good Hope*, which have just been completed, included the test of a new system for getting rid of the clinker, ash and refuse from the boiler fires. The trial is reported to have been successful. It was necessary to find a way of expelling the ash below the waterline, so as to avoid piercing the armor, and yet to deliver it so as to ensure its keeping clear of the main condenser suction and stern tubes. These conditions are met by the system tested in the *Good Hope*, which ejects the refuse from the stokeholds well below the waterline, but above the bilge keels. It is a hydropneumatic system, and expels the ash by combined air and water pressure after it has been crushed in an ingenious small machine.



## OIL FUEL FOR REVENUE CUTTERS.

We refer elsewhere to a report by Engineer-in-Chief Capt. C. A. McAllister, R.C.S., on the experiments in the use of liquid fuel for a period of three months on the revenue cutter *Golden Gate*, a vessel of ordinary harbor tug type, engaged in boarding duty in San Francisco Harbor.

The subject of oil fuel for this vessel has been frequently proposed by those in charge, but the lowest estimate for transforming the coal bunkers into oil tanks was \$15,000, which was considered prohibitive. Last year the old boiler had to be renewed, and during its installation Captain McAllister evolved a scheme by which the experiment of burning oil for fuel could be tried out without eliminating the coal bunkers, so that coal might be resorted to again for the vessel if the experiment proved unsuccessful.

A small cylindrical tank with a capacity of approximately twenty-three barrels of oil was installed in the fireroom, well up under the deck beams, so as not to interfere with the withdrawal of the boiler tubes when necessary. Immediately under the tank was installed a No. 10 oil pump with the necessary heater, coil, governor, relief, gauge, tank strainers, etc. The boiler is equipped with grate bars, etc., complete, the same as it would be for burning coal, with the exception that firebricks are laid over the grate bars. The burners are spaced about two feet apart, project about twelve inches beyond the door frame liners, and are about six inches above the level of the grates, slanting slightly downward. The entire installation for burning oil, including the tank and its supports and all incidental expenses necessary to make the apparatus ready for use, was only \$2,500.

The advantages of this system, among others mentioned in the report, are summarized as follows: Its non-interference with the coal burning appliances; the regular coal bunkers are not disturbed; ten tons of coal in bags are carried to trim the ship; in case the oil supply should run out, coal could be immediately burned, after removing the fire bricks off the grate bars and disconnecting the oil burners. The oil supply is sufficient, even with this small tank, for four or five days' steaming under ordinary circumstances. The tank can be filled in ten minutes from a pipe line supply on the wharf where the *Golden Gate* is moored.

Further note of Captain McAllister's report appears on page 765.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan assumed command of the Department of Texas Feb. 13, relieving Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, who left for St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 14, to take command of the Department of Dakota. General Duncan, upon arrival at San Antonio, Texas, was met at the station by Major William S. Scott, A.G. Dept., and proceeded at once to department headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, where he was given a hearty welcome by the officers. "I am glad indeed to come to San Antonio in my present capacity," said General Duncan to a correspondent. "I am Texas born, living here until I reached the age of seven years, but from that time to this I never was within the confines of the state, although my duties have carried me to almost every other section of the country and to foreign climes. When I received the order to command the Department of Texas I was pleased beyond description, and was so anxious to assume my duties that I left Washington ten days earlier than was expected." In speaking of his departure General Hoyt remarked: "I am genuinely sorry to leave San Antonio. The city itself appeals to me, and I also have met many charming people during the three months I have been stationed here. Then, too, there is sentiment in my fondness for this vicinity, for it was in Texas that I saw my first four years of service in the Regular Army. I applied for the post to which I am going over a year ago, for I have interests in that locality which require my attention; but wherever I may be I shall always carry with me kindly memories of Texas and its people." General Duncan and Major Scott, A.G., left San Antonio for El Paso, Texas, Feb. 15, thence to visit the headquarters of the various troops on patrol duty along the border. "The itinerary," says the San Antonio Express, "will be El Paso, Fort Hancock, Marfa, Marathon, Del Rio, Eagle Pass and thence back to San Antonio. They may go about sixty miles west of El Paso, into the Department of Colorado, where troops belonging to this department are stationed. The General wants first hand knowledge of the extent of the border trouble, also to inspect the troops and conditions in camp and on the march. On his return he will dispose of accumulated business, then visit the troops along the Lower Rio Grande. The General wired Washington Feb. 14 for six surgeons and a Hospital Corps company for duty on the border. The efficiency of the Service depends upon the health of the men. In case the War Department does not send a full Hospital Corps company, General Duncan has asked for at least twenty men and necessary medical supplies. He has applied, also, for a second pack train for border duty. General Duncan finds at headquarters some of the officers who served with him in the Philippines. Major Scott, A.G., was in the field with him at Bud Dajo, and Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, chief of staff, served with him in the Department of the Visayas. The officers of the headquarters, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, paid their respects to the department commander in a body Feb. 14."

With a somewhat unnecessary attempt at picturesque writing, in connection with a technical subject, Mr. J. N. Lower describes in *Arms and the Man* an unfortunate experience he had with a "Springfield up-to-date U.S. Government long range rifle," received from Rock Island Arsenal. He says: "The gun is a complete wreck, both front lugs on the bolt are blown off, the frame in rear of bolt and which acts as second bolt fastening is cut completely off, under side of frame which holds magazine is broken in pieces, and stock cracked and shattered; had the frame been made from pot metal a more complete bust up could not have occurred. There seems but one cause to attribute these accidents to, and that is that the material is too hard, lacks toughness and malleability, taking on the character of pottery or china." The trouble was plainly in the bolts and we should infer from Mr. Lower's article that they were made of steel which was too high in carbon. The bolt after finish machining is subjected to

a process of heat treatment known as "case hardening," by which a component made of low carbon steel has its exterior surface converted into a steel containing sufficient carbon to enable superficial hardening to be done by heating and chilling so as to resist the wear of friction and to receive a fine finish. It produces the external hardness of a tool steel without its brittleness. The chemical composition of the steel to be case hardened is very important. Steel having from 0.12 to 0.15 per cent. carbon gives the best results, but on account of the difficulty in machining such steels, and in order to obtain the necessary physical qualities, the bolt and receiver of the United States rifle are made of a simple carbon steel containing from 0.23 to 0.38 per cent. carbon. Experience has shown that if the latter per cent. of carbon is exceeded, the carbonization will penetrate too deep, thereby making the component brittle. Our ordnance officers, fortunately, of recent years have not had trouble with brittle bolts, though some steel procured five or six years ago, and which was unfortunately used to some extent in arms ultimately issued to the Service, developed in the bolts the defects noted.

The Baltimore Sun believes that the suggestion of Senator Terrell, of Georgia, that a monument be built in joint honor of General Grant and General Lee, is worthy, and that the cost of the memorial should be met by private subscription. It says that no other monument would more clearly show the restoration of friendship between the two sections of the country that fifty years ago met in the deadliest strife known to history. It points to the joint monument to Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, in honor of the defeated as well as the victorious general. Senator Terrell's idea is that such a monument should be erected at the National Capital, and the Sun wishes a popular subscription to be started in Baltimore toward the requisite fund. It may be questioned whether such a monument would not suggest others of equal claim to construction. Admirers of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy and a prime mover in the secession of the Southern states, may wish him to have a joint monument with Abraham Lincoln, on the ground that General Lee merely carried out as a general the orders given him by his commander-in-chief, the head of the Confederacy. If General Lee did his part well, there can hardly be any doubt among the believers in Davis's sincerity that he, too, followed the dictates of his conscience. Eventually this idea of joint testimonials might spread until on every important battlefield would rise joint shafts in honor of the commanding officers of each side. At Bull Run there would be McDowell and Beauregard; at Shiloh, Grant and Beauregard; at Antietam, McClellan and Lee; at Chattanooga, Grant and Bragg; at Resaca, Sherman and Johnston; at Atlanta, Sherman and Hand, and so on through the long list.

Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 5th Inf., U.S.A., contributes to the New York Sun of Feb. 23 an excellent article headed, "War Now Scientific; Yet Americans Still Fatuously Believe Numbers Will Prevail." In his introduction Lieutenant Ball says: "A great many Americans labor under the impression that this country is immune from war; that we are either isolated from zones of military interest or that the world fears us. Neither proposition is correct. We are entangled in zones of military interest, and no nation of the first order fears us in the slightest degree. We are involved in Asiatic politics, with possessions that command the China Sea and the tide of European commerce as it ebbs and flows between the Suez and the East. We hold the key to transpacific trade because at Hawaii the ocean roads meet and cross. We are spending \$500,000,000 to sever the two continents of the Western Hemisphere, and with the completion of the Panama Canal problems for the engineer will have been solved, while those for the statesman will lie in the future, to grow in magnitude and complexity as South and Central American countries increase in commercial and political importance. Any thoughtful man ought to understand the present contention among nations for the trade of the Latin republics south of us; and as that trade grows in magnitude, thus rendering competition more acute, international differences will from time to time occur. In the face of these considerations it seems absurd that any citizen of this country should think of the neutralization of the Panama Canal, situated as it is in the very political storm center of this hemisphere."

The recommendation of the Court of Inquiry that Capt. A. M. Knight, U.S.N., be court-martialed has been approved by the Navy Department. It is stated that no charges have been formulated and the members of the court have not been detailed. The understanding is that the Court of Inquiry found that Captain Knight in conducting the Puritan ordnance test neglected to take the necessary precautions against the sinking of the vessel. While his neglect concerned only the minor details, the court, upon making a thorough inquiry, decided that it was necessary to recommend a court-martial. Genuine regret is expressed that Captain Knight should become involved in this matter and a favorable result is hoped for. As a member of the Special Board on Naval Ordnance he has been conducting some valuable experiments for the Navy, and the result of his work is apt to have an important effect on its policy. The Puritan Court of Inquiry was composed of Rear Admirals Giles B. Harber, Lewis C. Hellner and William H. H. Southerland. Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean was recorder. The trial of Captain Knight is regarded by his friends as peculiarly unfortunate at this time, as he is the senior captain of the Navy, and his promotion to rear admiral has been held up since Jan. 29 as a result of the Puritan sinking. She was anchored, it is held, in water of too great a depth during the test. The vessel could have been anchored in shallower water, so that she would not have been submerged so deeply after the explosive test.

In declining an invitation to attend a banquet of the Philadelphia Medical Club on April 21 President Taft on Feb. 18 said: "We have real ground for national pride in the fact that England, France, Germany—Germany not so much so—and Holland have been engaged in the colonial business in the tropics for a hundred years, some of them 200 years, and yet it re-

mained for American physicians, and especially the physicians in the Army, to discover more things in the ten years since the Spanish-American War than were discovered in the whole two centuries before that time; and if nothing else justified the Spanish-American War the discoveries of the American physicians since that time—what I may term the sequence of the war—were ample to justify the expenses of that war to ten times over. It is a real record of achievement of a national character that everyone who understands it must dwell upon with sincere pride."

In the U.S. District Court at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 22, "finis" was written after the famous Greene and Gaynor conspiracy case, which had been in the courts since 1899. It was closed by Marion Erwin, U.S. attorney, when he asked that the indictment against M. A. Connolly, Oberlin M. Carter's secretary, and indicted jointly with him and Greene and Gaynor, be nolle prossed. Judge Emory Speer consented to this, and a statement of the case was ordered placed on the minutes of the court. Connolly is living in New York. Federal Judge Speer signed a final decree on Feb. 21 covering the decisions and agreements that have been reached in the litigation which involved former Capt. Oberlin M. Carter in the district of Savannah. The United States recovered by civil suit about \$42,000 from the estate of Carter, and allowed certain attorneys' and trustees' claims.

It is reported from Vallejo, Cal., that Capt. Arthur J. Matthews, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at the naval prison, Mare Island, Cal., has disappeared, and all efforts to locate him have proved unavailing. Captain Matthews, upon receiving the message of his father's death, shut himself away from his associates. He obtained a three-day leave on Feb. 3 and left Mare Island. He was seen the next day in San Francisco, but there all trace of him was lost. Descriptions of him have been sent to police headquarters in all the coast cities. No advices have been received at the Navy Department as to the whereabouts of Captain Matthews. Not the least intimation has been given out as to any possible reasons why Captain Matthews should have left his post.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal of Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., who was tried by general court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., some months ago, on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Captain Smith was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from Michigan in 1887, and was graduated and appointed second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, June 12, 1891. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in April, 1898, and to be captain, 15th Infantry, Dec. 7, 1900. He was transferred to his former regiment, the 4th Infantry, in August, 1901. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1897.

The transport *Buford* has been ordered to Seattle, from which place she will sail direct to China with supplies for the sufferers in that country. It has not yet been determined where the *Buford* will land in China, but an effort will be made to send her up the Yangtze-Kiang River as far as her draft will permit. This is the center of the famine district, and the War Department is anxious to get as close to the country through which the supplies are to be distributed as possible. The *Buford* will take as part of her cargo 10,000 sacks of Gold Medal flour, contributed by the Christian Herald, which paper has already cabled \$26,000 to China through the Department of State.

The U.S. Official Postal Guide, February, 1911, says: "Inasmuch as there is no arrangement between the Post-office Department and the Bureau of Posts of the Philippine Islands for special delivery treatment of mail matter bearing special delivery stamps, postmasters are informed that they should not give such treatment to matter received from the Philippine Islands bearing special delivery stamps of that service, and that they should advise the public that matter despatched from the United States bearing special delivery stamps of this Department will not be accorded special treatment in the islands."

Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Moses and Major B. H. Fuller, who are promoted by the appointment of Colonel Biddle to command of the Marine Corps, appeared at the Marine Corps headquarters on Thursday, Feb. 23, to take their examinations. Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley and Lieut. Franklin H. Drees will also be promoted, all of their new commissions being dated from Feb. 3. Tracy G. Hunter will be commissioned to fill the vacancy in the grade of lieutenant occasioned by the promotion of 2d Lieutenant Drees.

The Secretary of War has issued certificates of merit to Privates Chester T. Spencer and Fred Todd, of the Signal Corps, who are commended for the display of good judgment and meritorious conduct in saving the life of W. H. Meyers, a Canadian trapper, who was threatened with death from freezing in Alaska. The soldiers brought the injured man from the woods to Fairbanks with a dog team while the temperature was at fifty-eight degrees below zero.

Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to Laredo, Texas. He will be accompanied by Philip Parmelee, in the new Wright machine lent to the Government by Robert J. Collier. This machine is capable of carrying two passengers, and will be used for observation in connection with preserving the neutrality laws.

At Fort Ruger, H.T., a contract has been awarded for sinking a 12-inch tubular well at Kapahulu, at the cost of \$2,685, and at Fort Bayard, N.M., a contract for two duplex plunger pattern pumps, costing \$2,335 each.

Advices received by the Adjutant General of the Army state that 1st Lieut. Solomon B. West, 16th U.S. Inf., has been frozen to death in Alaska. No details of how the officer met his death were received.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Med. Dir. Paul Fitzsimmons, U.S.N., who will retire for age on Feb. 27, 1911, after an active career, is a native of Georgia, and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon in December, 1871. His first sea duty was with the Saranac, of the Pacific Fleet, in 1872, and then in the Pensacola and Tuscarora, of the same fleet, to 1875. After a service at the Naval Hospital, New York, he was assigned to the Ashuelot, of the Asiatic Station, serving to 1880. His subsequent service included duty on the receiving ship Vermont, on the Tennessee, of the North Atlantic Station; then on the Franklin and Minnesota and the Marion, on the Asiatic Station, up to 1890. He was on duty at the torpedo station, Newport; navy yard, Mare Island, and was in charge of the naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan, 1894-97. He reached the grade of medical inspector Oct. 19, 1897, and medical director in November, 1900. During the war with Spain he was on the Brooklyn, and was in the fight at Santiago, Cuba, which ended in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. The Brooklyn was hit more than any other vessel in the fleet, and she was the first modern ship Medical Director Fitzsimmons served on. He was ordered to the New York in May, 1890, as fleet surgeon, and in July, 1900, was ordered in charge of the naval hospital at Newport. He was medical officer at the navy yard, Washington; was in command of the medical supply depot at New York, and his last assignment was as a member of the Naval Examining and Naval Medical Examining Boards at Washington, D.C. His retirement will promote Medical Inspector Beyer and Surg. G. B. Wilson, leaving Surgeon General Stokes the senior in the list of surgeons.

Chief Bttn. G. B. Moncrief, U.S.N., who was placed upon the retired list from March 4, 1911, was born in New Jersey, and was appointed a boatswain July 12, 1897, after a previous service of a little over sixteen years as an enlisted man. He was promoted chief boatswain April 27, 1904.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Pay Dir. Ichabod G. Hobbs, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hobbs announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Hobbs, to Ezra Gould, of Washington, D.C. The wedding takes place in the latter part of April, after which Mr. Gould and his bride will sail for Europe on their wedding trip. Miss Hobbs is one of the members of the younger Newport set, and recently returned to Newport from a visit to Miss Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., in Washington.

A quiet wedding took place Feb. 7, 1911, in St. Louis, Mo., at the residence of the Rev. Harry Leonard, 3821 Greer avenue, when Miss Amy R. Miller and William A. Mosberger were married. The bride is the second daughter of Capt. William H. Miller, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Miller, of 4457 Ashland avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Mosberger will reside at the Mosberger family home at 4237 Cottage avenue.

Ensign Bryson Bruce, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Frances Downs, daughter of Mrs. Louisa P. Downs, of Annapolis, Md., were married at the residence of the bride's mother at Murray Hill Feb. 18, 1911. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. H. Clark, D.D., chaplain of the U.S. Naval Academy. Midshipman Bernard O. Wills, U.S.N., was best man, and the bride was given in marriage by her guardian, Mr. J. V. McNeal, of Baltimore, vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The bride wore white satin crepe meteor embroidered in pearls, trimmed with rare old lace, an heirloom worn at her grandmother's wedding. She wore a tulle veil to the end of her train, caught in the hair with lilies of the valley, of which flower she carried a shower bouquet. A reception followed. Among those present from out of town were Miss Dunleavy and Lieut. R. F. Ludlow, U.S.M.C., of Washington. The bride received many handsome presents.

Miss Margaret Anderson, of Ocala, Fla., and Ensign William Loundes Calhoun, U.S.N., of the cruiser Maryland, were quietly married at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30, Jan. 31, 1911. Miss Anderson is the daughter of Mr. William Anderson, of Ocala, Fla., and a niece of Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Yorktown. The bride was given away by Mrs. W. V. Tomb, of Jacksonville, Fla., wife of Lieut. W. V. Tomb, U.S.N., ordnance officer of the Maryland. Paymr. E. H. Tebeau, U.S.N., was best man, and Miss Sue M. Anderson, of Ocala, sister of the bride, was maid of honor.

Miss Nancy E. Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Harris, was married to Lieut. John M. McDowell, 5th U.S. Inf., in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1911, the Rev. Herbert Shipman officiating. Misses Harriet A. Clarkson, Margaret K. Bartlett, Marjorie Perry, Margaret S. Caldwell, Anne Perry and Lillian McDowell were the bride's attendants. Asst. Surg. Ralph W. McDowell, U.S.N., brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Walton Goodwin, Thomas L. Crystal, John R. Emory, John F. Curry, Stuart C. Godfrey and Capt. Austen S. Prescott, U.S.A. Owing to mourning the reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, No. 140 West Fifty-seventh street, was small. Lieutenant McDowell and his bride after their wedding trip will make their home at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., where he is stationed.

"The post was pleasantly surprised," writes a correspondent at Fort Sheridan, Ill., "by the recent marriage of Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav., to Miss Mary Tarleton, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh H. Broadhurst, Chaplain A. C. Murphy, 5th Field Art., performed the ceremony Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16, and the couple left quietly in an automobile, taking the train at Highland Park for Chicago, where they went to the La Salle Hotel, leaving later for a ten days' trip to New York. Upon returning they will be at home in Quarters 94A. Mrs. Ryan is a native of Ireland and an old friend of Mrs. Broadhurst, with whom she returned here two months ago, after Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst had completed a trip abroad. She has been very popular here, and both Capt. and Mrs. Ryan have the hearty congratulations and good wishes of the garrison."

The engagement of Miss Ruth Simons and Capt. Jay MacClay Salladay, U.S.M.C., is noted elsewhere in our Mare Island letter.

Mr. A. W. Kirkham announces the engagement of his daughter, Imogen, to Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, Jr., 13th U.S. Inf. The wedding will be celebrated on March 22 at the home of the bride, Leavenworth, Kas.

Never has the little military chapel at Fort Douglas,

Utah, presented a lovelier sight than it did on the evening of Feb. 18, 1911, when Miss Adele Howard Holley, the only daughter of Major and Mrs. D. E. Holley, 15th U.S. Inf., became the bride of Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st U.S. Cav. The walls were fairly lined with the glossy mountain laurel and great palms. Three towering arches of the laurel crossed the church just in front of the improvised altar, which was covered with white and draped with smilax, and also decked with quantities of Shasta daisies in tall vases. The dark, glossy green of the laurel made a fitting background for the national colors, which, as well as the regimental guidons, were borne by a color guard. For a half hour preceding the ceremony the regimental orchestra played a well arranged program of music, and at the hour set for the marriage the sweet strains of the "Lohengrin" bridal chorus floated forth and the bridal party entered the building. First came Capt. A. J. Macnab and Lieut. J. Duncan Elliott, and behind them the other ushers, Major C. J. Manley and Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers. Following them came Miss Beatty, and last the young bride, on the arm of her father. As they neared the archways the groom and his best man, Capt. Herbert J. Brees, and the clergyman, Dean Samuel Colladay, entered the chapel from the side and stood awaiting the bride. As the solemn service of the Episcopal Church began the music changed to "O Perfect Love," and as the benediction was pronounced it changed once more to the Mendelssohn "Wedding March," to which music the bridal party left the chapel, followed by the color bearers. The invited guests, numbering only the friends in the garrison, and the bridal party went directly to the hop room, where, with their parents and their attendants, the young people spent a merry half hour receiving the congratulations of their closest friends. Later they were all seated at small tables throughout the rooms, where a delicious supper was served. Great masses of pink Killarney roses decked the tables, and pink shaded candles lighted the scene with a rosy light. Here, too, the walls were hung with the national colors over the deep green of the mountain laurel, and tall palms banked the corners. Following the supper the hall was cleared of the tables, and long after the bride and groom had departed from the place the young people stayed to enjoy the delights of the dance. Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright went directly to the train and left for a short honeymoon trip to California. They will return late in March to spend a little while with Major and Mrs. Holley before going to Fort Yellowstone National Park, where the Lieutenant is to be stationed. The bride's gown was of soft white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, the lace which had trimmed her mother's wedding gown. A long veil of tulle, held in place with a wreath of fresh orange blossoms, fell the length of her gown, and a great shower of lilies of the valley fell over her arm. Mrs. Holley wore a magnificent gown of white chiffon, embroidered in mauve, over pale pink satin, and Mrs. Wainwright's gown was of white crepe de meteor, trimmed with rare old lace. As a going-away gown the bride wore a tailored suit of dark blue velvet.

Miss Helen MacKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry MacKay, of No. 475 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., was married Feb. 23, 1911, to Lieut. William R. Henry, 8th U.S. Cav., in Christ Church, Bay Ridge, by the Rev. Dr. Falkner, rector of the church. A reception was held at Mr. MacKay's summer home on the Shore road, Bay Ridge. Lavender and gold were the colors of the decorations in the church. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white Japanese crepe and tulle veil. Her chief attendant, Miss Isabel MacKay, a sister, wore a gown of lavender satin, and the two bridesmaids, Miss Elsa Lang and Miss Mary K. MacKay, another sister, wore lavender marquisette over satin messaline. Ensign John H. Towers, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Roger G. Alexander, Daniel I. Sultan, Edwin C. McNeil and Henry H. Arnold, all U.S.A.; Mr. Slocum Kingsbury, of Wayne, Pa., and Mr. Henry MacKay, brother of the bride. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry will leave for the Philippines from San Francisco on March 6.

Miss Margaret Schmelz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane Schmelz, was married at Hampton, Va., Thursday afternoon, Feb. 23, 1911, to Lieut. Robert Frederick Tate, 15th Cav., U.S.A. Owing to the very recent death of Mr. George Schmelz, only brother of Mr. Henry Lane Schmelz, the wedding plans were changed, so that only relatives and a few most intimate friends of the family witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Seay, at Elmwood, the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Tate left immediately for Pinehurst and other Southern resorts, and after March 10 will be at home at Fort Myer, Va., where Lieutenant Tate is stationed.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. William L. Cabell, formerly commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans, and a former officer of the U.S. Army, died at his home at Dallas, Texas, Feb. 22, 1911. He was eighty-three years of age. General Cabell was born in Danville, Va., in 1827, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1850 as a brevet second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 7th Infantry. Until he resigned from the Army in 1861 to enter the Confederate Service he led an active military life, serving with the Utah expedition in 1858, rebuilding old Fort Kearny, on the Platte River, in 1859, and engaging in a number of expeditions against the Comanches and other hostile tribes. After entering the Confederate Service he distinguished himself by his gallantry, and rose rapidly to the rank of brigadier general. He was captured in 1864 and remained a prisoner of war until peace was declared. After the war he practiced law in Texas. He was elected Mayor of Dallas four times, and was United States marshal for the northern district of Texas for five years.

Albert Virginus Hennicke, of Brooklyn, N.Y., died suddenly Feb. 18, 1911. He was the father of Mrs. G. W. Danforth, wife of Lieutenant Danforth, U.S.N.

Mrs. Lucy Van Rensselaer Whitall, wife of Brig. Gen. S. R. Whitall, U.S.A., retired, died at Harpers Hospital, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16, 1911. She was born in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 21, 1854.

Col. James A. Washington, father of Comdr. Thomas Washington, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington, U.S.N., died at Goldsboro, N.C., Feb. 17, 1911.

Mrs. Margaret Mildred March, mother of Major Peyton C. March, 6th U.S. Field Art., died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 11, 1911.

Comdr. Herbert G. Gates, U.S.N., who died at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, of apoplexy, as we briefly noted in our last issue, was

taken ill a month ago while serving as executive officer of the U.S.S. Minnesota while at Guantanamo, Cuba. He was detached and taken to the United States on the hospital ship Solace. Commander Gates was born in Bay City, Mich., on April 6, 1867, and was appointed to the Naval Academy on Sept. 4, 1884. He was commissioned ensign in 1890, lieutenant, junior grade, in 1898, lieutenant in 1899, lieutenant commander in 1905 and commander last year. Among other duties he served on the Swatara, Kearsarge and Michigan, and during the war with Spain he served on the gunboat Castine. He also served on the Chesapeake, at the Naval Academy and on the Helena, Oregon, Ohio and Missouri. A son, Herbert Grenville Gates, Jr., is a midshipman at the Naval Academy. The remains of Commander Gates were taken to Annapolis, Md., Feb. 18, for burial in the cemetery attached to the Naval Academy. Funeral services were held in the Naval Academy Chapel in the afternoon, and burial was attended with full military honors. The honorary pallbearers were Comdrs. L. H. Chandler, Henry A. Wiley, S. S. Robinson, A. L. Norton, B. F. Hutchison and L. M. Nulton, U.S.N. The first four named officers were classmates of Commander Gates.

Mrs. Mary Woodbridge Wells, widow of Major Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.V., and mother of Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.N., of Mr. William McC. Wells, of Chicago, and of Mrs. Charles P. Parkhurst, of Columbus, Ohio, died at Columbus Feb. 13, 1911.

The funeral services over the remains of Comdr. Frank Marble, U.S.N., who died Feb. 14, 1911, were held at Newport, R.I., Feb. 17, with full military honors. The services were held in his former quarters in the War College, and were largely attended. Among those present were Rear Admirals F. E. Chadwick and S. B. Luce, U.S.N., and Brig. Gen. William Ennis, U.S.A. The service was conducted by Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, of Trinity Church, and was confined to the strict reading of the ritual. After the services the remains were escorted to the One Mile Corner, from which place the body bearers, firing party and officers went in carriages to St. Mary's Cemetery, at Portsmouth, where the remains were interred. There was a great quantity of flowers, which were transported in a separate carriage. The pallbearers were Comdr. Frank K. Hill, Comdr. W. P. Hourigan, Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., Major L. H. Moses, U.S.M.C., and Med. Insp. O. Diehl. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Comdr. William V. Pratt and Lieut. Frank T. Evans was in command of the battalion. The cause which led Commander Marble to commit suicide has been determined, and there is to be no further investigation of the matter by the Navy Department. Commander Marble, while executive officer on the battleship Vermont, when with the Atlantic Fleet in its cruise around the world, fell down a hatch, suffering injuries that greatly impaired his health. The fear that he would be unable to take the prescribed physical walking test also began to weigh heavily on his mind, it is said, and, with the long hours of work he was doing at the college, brought about the depression which caused him to take his life.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. George D. Scott, N.G.N.Y., formerly colonel of the 8th Regiment and at one time among the best known officers of the National Guard, died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1911, of general debility, following an illness of six years. Born in Manhattan in 1832, he joined in 1857 the 8th Regiment, and served with it in the Civil War and in the draft and Orange riots. In 1866 he became lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and colonel in 1869. He was rendered supernumerary Dec. 6, 1893, and was brevetted brigadier general Dec. 28, 1894, for gallant and meritorious service. As colonel of the 8th he performed very hard work to keep the command together under the greatest obstacles. For years after the armory in Twenty-third street was destroyed by fire the regiment was without suitable quarters. It made its headquarters in a variety of places, which included a place of assembly over a stable, rooms in a private house, in an old skating rink, and the old 71st Regiment armory, where the Herald building now stands. He for many years was engaged in the plumbing business, and was the organizer and first president of the Master Plumbers' Association. Col. E. F. Austin, commanding the 8th Regiment, directed the officers to assemble at the armory on Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1911, at half-past six p.m., full dress uniform, to pay last tribute of respect to General Scott.

Dr. Thomas B. Davis, late medical cadet and acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., brother of the late Major Gen. Jeff C. Davis and Capt. William Davis, 10th U.S. Cav., died at Prescott, Ariz., Feb. 17, 1911, aged sixty-four years.

Mr. Thomas Jones, father of Capt. William K. Jones, 5th U.S. Inf., died in his home, Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 17, 1911, in his eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. Rebekah Black Hornsby, widow of the late Isham Hornsby and mother of the wife of Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., and grandmother of Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th U.S. Inf., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, 1911.

Mr. Samuel Russel, father of Mrs. W. T. Johnston, wife of Captain Johnston, and of Mrs. Ben Lear, wife of Lieutenant Lear, 15th U.S. Inf., and brother of Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U.S.A., died at Breckinridge, Mo., Feb. 17, 1911.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Lansing T. Mitchell, U.S.A., of Fort Totten, N.Y., died in the post hospital Feb. 8, 1911, after an operation. About three weeks previous, as Sergeant Mitchell was boarding the government boat the gang-plank slipped and he was precipitated into the water. He reported for duty the next morning as usual, but two days later was taken to the hospital suffering from pleurisy. Sergeant Mitchell enlisted in the 14th N.Y. Volunteers in 1898, and subsequently in the Army, serving in the Philippines and at various Army posts in the United States. He was appointed a post Q.M. sergeant Oct. 10, 1907. He was born in Albany in 1870, moving to New York in 1874. His father, Thomas H. Mitchell, resides in Brooklyn, N.Y. His wife survives him. Sergeant Mitchell was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy. His military funeral took place at the fort Feb. 10. Religious services were held at the post chapel by the post chaplain, who read the burial services of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The coffin was covered with the American flag, on which rested a fine pillow of roses, containing the word "Rest," the gift of the post.

General Brun, French Minister of War in the Cabinet of Mons. Briand, the Premier, dropped dead from a paralytic stroke at the offices of the Ministry at Paris Feb. 23, 1911. General Brun was stricken a few moments after he had received the members of his staff in his private office.

Capt. John McManus, U.S.A., retired, died at a sanitarium in Asheville, N.C., Feb. 20, 1911. He contracted the illness of which he died during his service in the



Philippines. He will be buried in Reading, Pa. Captain McManus was born in Pennsylvania June 25, 1875, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1900, going to the 3d Artillery. He was retired with the rank of captain Jan. 25, 1907, for disability in the line of duty.

Mr. David Wilson Myers, father of the wife of Capt. Theodore Schultz, 9th U.S. Cav., died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1911.

## PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

A son, Richard Annesley Cartmell, was born to the wife of Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 10, 1911.

A daughter, Elizabeth Barroll, was born to the wife of Mr. Henry H. Barroll, jr., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1911; granddaughter of Comdr. H. H. Barroll, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., retired, arrived at Miami, Fla., Feb. 19, to await Mr. Henry Phipps from Palm Beach, and then go to Nassau as guest of Mr. Phipps.

Lieutenant Bartlett, of the Coast Artillery, U.S.A., gave a very interesting talk on guns and their uses before the faculty and students of the college at Lake Forest, Ill., Jan. 31.

A daughter, Ruth Thompson, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. John M. Thompson, U.S.A., was born to the wife of Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 24th U.S. Inf., at Fort Ontario, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1911.

A daughter was born in Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1911, to the wife of Mr. McDougal Cooper. The new arrival is a granddaughter of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., and of the late Comdr. Charles J. McDougal, U.S.N.

Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, made a trip to Groton, Mass., to visit his son, Leonard Wood, jr., who is attending school there. Young Wood is threatened with appendicitis. General Wood returned to his office Thursday, Feb. 23.

Rear Admiral Schroeder, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, now at Guantanamo, has sent a despatch to the Mayor of Havana that Paymaster's Clerk Edward W. Lee has disappeared, and requesting that he be apprehended. Lee was attached to the battleship Georgia.

Mrs. R. Morgan Walt entertained at luncheon in Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, for Mrs. Richard Young, wife of Congressman Young, of Brooklyn. The guests were Mrs. Young, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Stahl, wife of Naval Constructor Stahl, of Philadelphia.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, in honor of Speaker Cannon. The other guests included Senator Scott, Senator Culbertson, Mr. Slayden, Mr. Hull, the Assistant Secretary of State, Generals Johnston, Wilson and McCrea, Colonel Garrard, U.S.A., General Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Colonel McIntyre, U.S.A.

The officers of the 41st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., gave a dinner on Saturday, Feb. 18, in the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., for their commander, Capt. Harry T. Matthews. Those present were Misses Ann Brown Kimberly, Marguerite Knox, Ethel Allen, Constance Cochran, Bessie Kimberly and Ura Bottoms. The officers present were Lieuts. G. D. Riley, Donald Armstrong, George W. Easterday, John H. Hood and John P. McCaskey.

Major William J. Barden, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Barden and Lieut. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., received the guests at the hop at Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 17. The Engineer Band furnished the music for the dancing. Major and Mrs. Connor entertained at dinner before the hop. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Wigmore, Miss Murray, Miss Weeks, Miss Swift, Captain Cheney, Captain McCoy and Mr. Rutherford Bingham.

Memorial services for the dead of the U.S.S. Maine were conducted in the Arlington National Cemetery, at Washington, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1911. Around the graves of the Maine's dead at the great Anchor Monument the sailors of the Seamen Gunners' School presented a most magnificent floral anchor of huge design in Navy colors. Emblazoned on white silk ribbons in letters of gold were the words: "We remember the Maine. In loving memory of our comrades and shipmates. From the Seamen Gunners Class, 1911." Chief Gunner's Mate H. J. Davis, U.S.N., was in charge of the ceremonies, and Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., conducted the memorial service and delivered the oration.

Mrs. C. E. Dentler, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, entertained pleasantly at bridge Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16, at three o'clock, followed by a prettily appointed tea, in honor of Mrs. D. A. Frederick and Mrs. W. S. Scott. The guests at cards were Mrs. Joseph H. Dorst, Mrs. Robert C. Humber, Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack, Mrs. Dean Halford, Mrs. Charles Hedekin, Mrs. Frederick Hennessy, Mrs. Clarence Northrup Jones, Mrs. Beverly Read, Mrs. Edward J. Moran, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Martin Novak, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. Benjamin J. Poore, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Mrs. George Simonds, Mrs. John H. Page, Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Mrs. George Nelson, Mrs. Matt Bristol, Mrs. Charles Huffman, Miss Huffman, Mrs. Charles Mauborgue, Mrs. John P. Adams, Mrs. Lorraine T. Richardson, Mrs. Post, Mrs. William S. Neely, Mrs. Lawrence A. Curtis, Mrs. Robert Read, Mrs. Fred G. Stritzinger, Mrs. Russell V. Venable, Mrs. John J. Burleigh, Mrs. Charles F. Herr, Mrs. Max Garber, Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Mrs. Everett Hughes and Mrs. Merrill.

The usual special meeting of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812, was held at Delmonico's, New York city, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at twelve o'clock noon, for transaction of business. Breakfast was served at one o'clock p.m. At the request of the Sons of the Revolution, in the state of New York, the Artillery Service Detachment of the corps paraded as escort at their annual service in commemoration of the 179th anniversary of the birth of George Washington at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Sunday, Feb. 19, 1911, at four o'clock p.m. The colors were carried, and Corporals Elmendorf and Smith were detailed as color guard. The following, having satisfactorily passed examination, have been appointed officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, of the grades set opposite their respective names: Bryce Metcalf to be first lieutenant, Walter L. Snyder to be quartermaster and James Mortimer Montgomery to be paymaster with grade of first lieutenant, Norman B. Gardiner to be sergeant major, Frederick S. Woodruff to be color sergeant.

Miss Faith L. M. Sanford is the guest of Mrs. Hodges, wife of Lieut. Col. H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at 1775 Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, returned to his desk on Tuesday, Feb. 21, after a brief illness. General Murray was numbered among the grip victims.

Among the passengers on board the Oceana, of the Bermuda-Atlantic Line, which left New York Feb. 23 for Hamilton and St. George's, Bermuda, were Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stirling.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A. Dept., U.S.A., was the toastmaster Feb. 18 at the twenty-second annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city.

Among the guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson in Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, in honor of Señor de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador, and his bride, was Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired.

During a small cotillon given by Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley in Washington, Feb. 22, for Miss Helen Taft, Mr. Franklin Ellis, dancing with Miss Taft, and Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., with Mrs. Shipman, led the cotillon.

Governor Dix, of New York, reviewed the 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, on board the U.S.S. Granite State, New York city, Feb. 18. Prior to the review the Governor and his staff were entertained at dinner in the wardroom of the ship.

Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Militia Division, who has been spending his leave of absence at Pinehurst, returned to Washington Tuesday, Feb. 21, very much improved in health. Upon the advice of his physician Colonel Weaver went to Pinehurst.

Mrs. Gatewood, widow of Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, late of the 6th U.S. Cav., and mother of Captain Gatewood, Ord. Dept., is at the Church Home Infirmary, Broadway, Baltimore, attended by her daughter, Natalie, who came from Simmons College, Boston, to be with her.

At the centennial convention of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of South Carolina, held in Charleston, S.C., on Feb. 14, the honorary degree of high priesthood was conferred to Dr. Charles H. Halliday, U.S.A. Dr. Halliday is high priest of Rabboni Chapter, No. 44, located at Beaufort, S.C.

Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, an officer of distinguished service in Civil, Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars, and in China during the Boxer campaign, attended a reunion in the temple of past masters and veteran members of Iris Lodge, No. 229, F. and A.M., at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 20.

T. Coleman Du Pont, president of the Du Pont Powder Company and cousin of Senator Du Pont, who has announced that he will advance one million dollars to the state of Delaware for the construction of a highway the entire length of Delaware, said on Feb. 21 that he will increase the offer to two millions if this amount shall be necessary.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., and Miss Tribou have been in Washington, D.C., since the middle of January, and they are planning to remain there until the first week in March, when the Chaplain will go to New York to lecture in connection with the Board of Education. He is announced to lecture in the state armories at Fall River and New Bedford on March 15 and 16. His address in Washington is at the Hamilton, Fourteenth and K streets.

Miss Madge McDonald entertained with an elaborate bridge luncheon St. Valentine's Day at her home, 1622 S. street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Covers were laid for eight. At each plate everything was arranged very tastefully. Tally cards, with appropriate verses, made very handsome souvenirs. The guests were Meses. Norman, McCartney, Parker and Lesher, Misses Wells, Wood and the hostess. Prizes were awarded to Miss Wells and Mrs. Norman.

An amateur performance of the four-act comedy, "For One Night Only," will be given at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on the evening of Feb. 25, for the Navy Relief Fund, a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men who may be in need of aid. Those who will take part in the performance are Surg. and Mrs. Frederick M. Bogan, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Roy W. Ryden, U.S.N., Miss Dorothy Foster, Miss Marian Hackett, Lieut. Joseph C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., P.A. Surg. Bert F. Jenness and Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and formerly chaplain at West Point, N.Y., preached a sermon Feb. 19 on "The Spirit of Democracy in Religion," in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The church was decorated with American, English, Mexican and other flags, the service being one specially prepared for the Sons of the Revolution of New York, who attended in uniform. The escort was a guard of honor from the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, Adjutant Charles Elliot Warren commanding.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward gave a farewell dinner at their apartments in the Arlington, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 20. Those present were the Hon. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Winthrop, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. Clark, Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Brownson, Hon. G. A. Loud, of Michigan, and Mrs. Loud, Surgeon General Rixey, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Rixey, Commander Vasilieff, Imperial Russian navy, and Mme. Vasilieff, Commander Baron Preuschen, Imperial Austrian navy and Baroness Preuschen, Mr. and Mrs. David Fairchild and Commander Maxwell, U.S.N. Admiral Ward will shortly relinquish his duties as Chief of the Division of Inspections at the Navy Department and hoist his flag afloat.

The board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, at College Station, Texas, have passed a resolution instructing Col. R. T. Milner, president of the college, to at once request the War Department to detain Capt. Andrew Moses, Coast Art., U.S.A., as commandant of cadets for another year. "Captain Moses," says the San Antonio Express, "is now serving his fourth year at the college. He is a native Texan. His father was Norton Moses, of Burnet, and his brother is Dayton Moses, district attorney at Burnet. He was graduated at West Point, saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and coming to this college as commandant of the cadet corps and professor of military science and tactics he has been of great benefit. He has brought the military department to such a high rank that it is now recognized by the War Department as a 'distinguished institution.' The board of directors realizes this, and therefore wants him to remain."

A son was born at Fort McPherson, Ga., Feb. 18, 1911, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 17th U.S. Inf.

A daughter, Eleanor Horton Taylor, was born to the wife of Lieut. T. Herbert Taylor, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1911.

Capt. Joseph Wheeler, jr., R. E. Callan, Edwin Landon and C. H. McNeal, all of the C.A.C., are at Fort Monroe being examined for promotion.

Mrs. David D. Mitchell, widow of Capt. Mitchell, U.S.A., and her young daughter, Miss Etta Mitchell, from Buffalo, N.Y., are established at the Richmond, Washington, D.C., for an indefinite stay.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and William E. Andrews, Auditor for the Treasury, were the principal speakers at the Y.M.C.A. Washington Birthday service, held at the central building, 1736 G street.

Mrs. H. H. Balthis and Miss Balthis, wife and daughter of Paymaster Balthis, U.S.N., are spending the winter on the Italian Riviera. In the spring they will go north, touring the whole of Europe before returning.

Miss Anne M. Kress, daughter of Brig. Gen. J. A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, is the guest of her brother, Asst. Surg. C. C. Kress, U.S.N., at the Kenesaw, Washington, D.C. Later she will be the guest of Miss Florence Gillies on Kenyon street.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Donaldson entertained at dinner at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., previous to the hop Friday evening, Feb. 17. The color scheme was red, and most attractive. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann and Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell.

Mr. Pitman Pulsifer, the compiler of the Navy Year Book, is suffering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning. For four or five days his condition was considered critical, but on Feb. 23 his physician reported that he was on the road to recovery. On that date he was able to sit up in his room for the first time in a week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew Davis Chaffin, U.S.A., Fort Porter, N.Y., were hosts at a dinner on Monday, Feb. 13. Covers were laid for twelve, and pink carnations and fresia were effectively used in carrying out the table decorations, pink and white. The guests were Major and Mrs. Edwin Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dalton, Capt. J. F. Madden, Lieut. and Mrs. B. F. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Sawin and Mrs. C. F. Sommer.

At the meeting of the Scientific Society in San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 14, those present listened to the story of the capture and death of a noted Indian chieftain—Crazy Horse—by Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., retired, and also to other personal reminiscences of Indian wars and chiefs from Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d U.S. Cav., Brig. Gen. John L. Bullis, U.S.A., retired, and Brig. Gen. J. G. C. Lee, U.S.A., retired.

Miss Nellie Rutherford entertained the Girls' Army and Navy Card Club in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Feb. 18, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford, 1811 Nineteenth street. Five hundred was the game. Prizes were won by Miss Dapray, Miss Corbett and Miss Margaret Alvord. Vocal selections were rendered by Misses Lee, Katharine Alvord and Miss Knight, after which dainty refreshments were served.

Lieut. J. S. Dowell, jr., Lieut. Charles M. Austin, U.S.N., and others of the officers at present on the Mayflower at Washington, D.C., entertained at a delightful tea, followed by a dance, aboard the yacht Feb. 18, the guests of honor being several young girls from Texas. An orchestra furnished the music for the dancing. The young people were chaperoned by Mrs. Borah, wife of Senator Borah; Mrs. Jack Beall, wife of Representative Beall, of Texas, and Mrs. Jack Conway, of Dallas, Texas.

Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 10th U.S. Cav., will inspect Company H, Ohio National Guard, at Bowling Green, Ohio, March 31. The Daily Sentinel-Tribune, of that city, in referring to the coming inspection, says: "Capt. F. P. Holcomb, who has been U.S. military instructor at Ada College for the past four years, leaves soon for the Philippine Islands with his regiment. In addition to his duties at Ada, Captain Holcomb has taken a personal interest in the 2d Regiment, O.N.G., and much of its present efficiency is attributed to his kindly offices. The boys of the 2d will take a personal interest in his future career in the Army."

A bal poudré was given at Fort Sam Houston for the benefit of the Army Relief Society on Feb. 14. As the 14th was Valentine's Day, the motif was carried throughout the decorations, and combined with flags and garlands of laurel, made the post gymnasium most effective. A supper of ices, cakes, sandwiches and coffee was served at half-past eleven, a large part of these refreshments being donated by caterers of San Antonio. Punch was also served during the evening. Many of the guests were in costume. About three hundred were present, and a large sum realized. On the balcony at the end of the hall were card tables, where many enjoyed bridge during the evening.

One of the most elaborate Army dinners of the winter was the one given by Major and Mrs. Skinner, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 17. Dinner was served at six small tables in two large rooms en suite, the twenty-four guests progressing after each of the six courses of the dinner. A happy contrast in the decorations and appointments of the dinner was secured by the Chinese furnishings, linens and china of one room, while the other was decidedly "French" in its Empire furniture, delicate Havillands and convent embroidered linen. The guests included Major and Mrs. Barroll, Captain Talbot, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Dade, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Bryson, Capt. and Mrs. Lanning Parsons, Chaplain and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave, Captain Cowen, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Little and Lieut. and Mrs. Fuger.

Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., responded for the Army at the dinner of the Sons of the Revolution at Delmonico's, New York city, on Feb. 22, and urged that as a means of peace it was essential that the size of the Army should be increased. "If the Regular Army had had a strength of 50,000 men in 1861," said General Grant, "the Civil War would have been a mere flash in the pan. If it had numbered 25,000 men in 1812 the second war with Great Britain would never have occurred. It is necessary for the preservation of peace that the Army be kept abreast of the times. One battery with modern equipment would be more effective than all the guns that were engaged on both sides at Gettysburg." Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., retired, answered for the Navy; Almet F. Jenks, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, for the bench, and Hugh Gordon Miller, for "Lincoln, the Preserver of the Union." Among the other guests were Col. William G. Bates, N.G.N.Y., the Military Order of Foreign Wars; Loyal Farragut, Major Francis G. Landon and Col. Eugene K. Austin, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. Charles W. Fenton, U.S.A.



A son, Donald Cameron Cubbison, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. D. C. Cubbison at Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 14.

A son was born to the wife of Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 20.

The birth of a son to the wife of Capt. J. F. Janda, 1st U.S. Inf., at St. Paul, Minn., on Feb. 15, 1911, is announced.

Lieut. W. N. Hughes, jr., Signal Corps, U.S.A., is on temporary duty with Company I, Signal Corps, at Nogales, Ariz.

A daughter, Nora, was born to Mrs. Frank McIntyre, wife of Colonel McIntyre, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, 1911.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., with his wife and daughter, is enjoying the winter in Havana. They are being entertained extensively.

A daughter, Catherine Fehet, was born to the wife of Lieut. James E. Fehet, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 19, 1911.

The birth of a son, John Francis Franklin, jr., to the wife of Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th U.S. Inf., in Manila, P.I., on Jan. 4, 1911, is announced.

Mrs. Hollyday, wife of Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon of nine covers in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, Feb. 16.

Miss Bache, of Philadelphia, is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson at their Twenty-third street residence, in Washington, D.C.

A son, Phillips Hay, grandson of Lieut. Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Art., U.S.A., was born to the wife of Mr. George G. Hay at Portland, Me., Feb. 19, 1911.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., who have recently returned from their wedding trip, are occupying an apartment at the Westmoreland, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Anderson, the wife of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party of four tables on Feb. 22 at her Nineteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Miss Jessie Willis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Willis, U.S.N., of Philadelphia, is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell, U.S.N., at the Cairo, Washington, D.C.

Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Capt. Robert Michie, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a beautiful luncheon given by Miss Elizabeth Kibbey in Washington last week.

Capt. and Mrs. C. Northrop Jones, U.S.A., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, have as their house guest Mrs. E. Merriweather Post, of New York. Mrs. Post will spend several weeks with Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Pyne, the wife of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., was hostess at an informal bridge party of three tables in honor of Miss Mallory, of New York, in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Feb. 20.

A son, Richard Wainwright, 3d, was born to the wife of Lieut. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 16. The child is a grandson of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N.

Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, who have spent the past three months in Florida, have returned to Washington, and are at the Ebbitt House. They expect to sail for Naples the latter part of March.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beckman Winthrop entertained at dinner a number of guests in Washington Feb. 20, and Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Potts were among those present.

Among the guests present at the dinner of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati at the Waldorf, New York city, Feb. 22, were Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.

Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell and Miss Margaret Bissell, of Buffalo, are the house guests of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Symons, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C., where they attended the Army and Navy reception at the White House on Tuesday, Feb. 21.

A son, Selby Hammond, was born at Newburgh, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Thomas W. Hammond, 22d U.S. Inf. Mrs. Hammond, who has been spending the past few weeks in Newburgh, will return to West Point in a couple of weeks.

Capt. William R. Eastman, U.S.A., was recently elected a Companion in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. Col. John Tweedale, U.S.A., is now recorder of the Commandery, vice Major William Pitkin Huxford, U.S.A., deceased. The membership on Jan. 31, 1911, was 842.

The appointment of Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer, the adjutant general of Oregon, as a member of the National Militia Board, vice General Drain, resigned, is regarded as an excellent one. He is known as an efficient and progressive officer, and served in the Philippine War in the 2d Regiment of Oregon Volunteers.

Mrs. Sherman, the wife of the Vice President, entertained at a large luncheon for her niece, Miss Mary Baker, of Utica, N.Y. Among her guests were Mrs. Joseph Leiter, daughter of Col. J. R. Williams, U.S.A.; Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray; Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, and Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Captain Michie, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 18, taking their guests later to the hop at the navy yard. Their guests included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N.; Mrs. Holden, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Jonas H. Holden, U.S.N.; Miss Goodwin, Miss Elsie Downing, Captain Harding, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Jonathan S. Dowell, U.S.N., and Lieut. Conger Pratt, U.S.A.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer entertained the following guests at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17: Senator Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Miss Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Ekengren, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Senator Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Weightman, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, Capt. and Mrs. Potts, U.S.N., Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, U.S.N., Countess Gziszky and Mr. Morton Frewen.

At the annual debate between the two literary societies of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute held recently at Blacksburg, Va., the subject for debate was as follows: "War between the United States and Japan is inevitable." The large college auditorium was crowded with the citizens of the neighborhood attending, as well as the entire faculty and corps of cadets of the college. Intense interest was manifested by all, and the debaters were frequently applauded, the affirmative receiving the lion's share of the applause. Capt. W. R. Dashiell, 24th U.S. Inf., is the commandant of cadets at this college.

The executive committee of the Military Order of the Dragon has been forced to abandon the proposed dinner of the Order, planned to be held in Washington on some date in February. A tentative circular letter sent to members in Washington and neighboring cities failed to bring a sufficient number of favorable replies from officers who could promise to be in Washington on any stated date. A dinner is planned for next fall, probably the early part of December.

Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., recently made a horseback inspection of the levees of the Mississippi River in his district, which includes both banks of the river from Warrenton, Miss., to the mouth of the White River. He rode 379 miles in eleven consecutive days, all but fifty miles on his private horse. The longest day's ride was fifty-four miles, and the longest distance covered in two consecutive days was ninety-five miles.

Miss Carol Newberry, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy, entertained at dinner for Miss Constance Wall, her house guest. Among those present were Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Gen. Arthur Murray; Miss Louise Cromwell, Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Admiral Leutze, U.S.N.; Miss McMillan, of Detroit; Captain Davis, U.S.A., Mr. Cady, Mr. Phillips, Lieutenant Pratt, U.S.A., and Mr. Browne. Dr. and Mrs. James Mitchell chaperoned the party.

The French Naval Attaché and Viscountess Venoist D'Azay left Washington Feb. 20 for a trip in the South. They will stop first at Savannah, where they will be present at the unveiling of a monument to a French naval officer. They will await the arrival of the French squadron, the Conde, the Cloise and the Aube, in New Orleans, which is expected from the West Indies. They will visit the Mardi Gras, and will then probably go to Havana before returning to Washington.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, commodore of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, Miami, Fla., arrived at Miami Feb. 19 from Washington, and was royally welcomed by the members of the club and their families at the clubhouse. At tea aboard the Everglades Commodore and Mrs. Thompson were assisted in receiving by their guest, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt. Among the guests at the reception were Brig. Gen. W. H. Forwood, U.S.A., retired, Brig. Gen. Harry R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, and Med. Dir. J. R. Tryon, U.S.N., retired.

Lieut. Eckford C. De Kay, military secretary to Governor Dix, of New York, will be known hereafter as Lieutenant Commander De Kay. Commodore Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia, has appointed Lieutenant De Kay a lieutenant commander on his personal staff. This will correspond with the rank of a major in the National Guard. Commander De Kay's detail from the Naval Militia as military secretary of the Governor will continue, and the bill which was recently reported, designed to give Mr. De Kay the rank of a lieutenant commander, will be recommended.

The new board of governors of the Army and Navy Club of Manila, P.I., was organized Jan. 17, 1911, with the following officers: President, Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C.; first vice president, Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Philippine Constabulary; second vice president, Lieut. Col. W. D. Beach, chief of staff, Philippines Division; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, Pay Dept., U.S.A. The new house committee is composed of the following officers: Col. Charles G. Woodward and Lieut. Col. W. D. Beach, U.S.A., and Lieut. L. N. McNair, U.S.N.

Mrs. J. S. Rogers, of Vancouver Barracks, was hostess at a luncheon on Feb. 9, the guest of honor being Mrs. Lewis, wife of Major E. M. Lewis, 16th U.S. Inf., who is visiting Mrs. Maus. Those present were Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Maus, Mrs. Arthur Davis, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Davis, mother of Lieutenant Davis, 1st U.S. Inf., who is visiting her son. Col. and Mrs. Rogers entertained at dinner Saturday evening, Feb. 11, with covers laid for eight guests, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Westover, 14th U.S. Inf., who are guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Cass, of Vancouver.

The last reception of the winter at the White House, Washington, D.C., was given by President and Mrs. Taft on the night of Feb. 21, in honor of the Army and Navy. Two thousand eight hundred invitations were issued to officers, diplomats and prominent civilians. The diplomatic contingent present was large, and in court or military dress added great éclat to the scene. The heads of most of the important departments in the National Government were present, as were most of the more intimate acquaintances of the President and family. Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., was the first to be received by the President and Mrs. Taft. Major General Wood, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, and Lieutenant General Miles, U.S.A., were other leading figures in the pageant. There was a supper and dancing. Chaplain David Wills, U.S.A., who was born in 1822, attended the reception.

A dinner in honor of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, Division, N.G.N.Y., was held at Delmonico's Saturday evening, Feb. 18. The occasion was the thirty-first anniversary of the Colonel's service as a commissioned officer in the National Guard of New York. He originally enlisted in the 22d Regiment in August, 1877, and was promoted second lieutenant in February, 1880. During the Spanish War he was mustered in as lieutenant colonel of the 22d Regiment, N.Y.V., on May 1, 1898, and served with the regiment until Nov. 23, when it was mustered out. No expense was spared to make the occasion a very enjoyable one. A private dining room was tastefully decorated, and the menus were specially designed, the cover containing hand-painted insignias representing the arms of the service or department of each of the officers present. The favors consisted of full length photographs of Colonel Thurston in rosewood frames. The officers who entertained Colonel Thurston were Col. Charles O. Davis, commanding 13th Artillery District; Lieut. Col. George Albert Wingate, A.G., Division; Major Franklin W. Ward, 9th Art. District; Major David Wilson, 1st Batln., Field Art.; Major Clinton Stevenson, M.C., 8th Art. District; Major Bryer H. Pendry, 13th Art. District; Capt. Henry S. Sternberger, 22d Engrs., and Lieut. William B. Short, 1st Batln., Field Art.

The American Society of Naval Engineers gathered at Rauscher's, in Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, to enjoy a good dinner and listen to the eloquence of Representatives Roberts and Padgett. Rear Admirals Wainwright and Melville and Col. R. M. Thompson. Admiral Wainwright spoke on the subject of engineering in connection with fleet operations. Among those present were the following officers of the Navy: Rear Admirals Baird, Clark, Nicholson, Potter, Swift and Wainwright; Paymaster General Cowie, Surgeon General Stokes, Commodore Denig, Captains Bartlett, Beatty, Fichteler, Parks, Fletcher, Griffin, Knapp, Potts, Roy C. Smith, Snowden;

Comdrs. W. W. White, Hughes, Kaiser, Kinkaid, Reeves, Robison, Theiss, Andrews, Dyson, Chandler, Bryan; Paymaster Potter; Lieutenant Commanders Baldwin, Sexton, Reed, Tardy, Wells, Wurtsbaugh, Halligan, Holmes; Lieutenants Klyce, Cox, Norris, Richardson, Robinson, Wright, Brinser, Church, Duman, Fisher; Ensigns Howell and Nixon; Civil Engineer Holliday, Chief Engineer Manning, Past Assistant Engineer King, Assistant Engineer Carney, Chief Constructor Watt, Major General Biddle, U.S.M.C. Also Major Stanley, Capt. H. S. Pallin, U.S.A., and Engineer-in-Chief McAllister, Constructor Walton and Lieutenants Eaton, Hall, Yeager and Kotschmar, of the Revenue Cutter Service. The presiding officer was Capt. Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., and the toastmaster Walter McFarland, late of the Navy.

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

In making payments to Militia for participation in field service men of different regiments or branches of the Service should not be borne on the same pay roll, but separate rolls should be prepared for each organization.

Camps of instruction for Engineer and Signal Corps officers of the Organized Militia will be held at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from May 15 to 30, inclusive, 1911, similar to the camp held there last year. Also a camp of instruction for Field Artillery officers at Fort Riley, Kas., from June 1 to 15, inclusive, 1911, similar to the camp held there last year. The course of instruction will be arranged progressively, and it is therefore important that officers who attend be present at the beginning of the course. Attention has been especially invited to the unfortunate condition of this country as regards Field Artillery, both in the inadequate amount now existing and the unsatisfactory training. These defects would, in campaign service, materially mitigate against the Infantry's efficiency, by failing to give it that support which is an essential in all modern battles. The Department would therefore be gratified to have as large an attendance of Field Artillery officers at this camp of instruction as the states may be pleased to secure.

Pyramidal tents will not be available for issue to the Organized Militia until the supply of conical wall tents now on hand shall have been exhausted, which is expected will be in about six months.

Par. 62 of the issue of the bulletin of Feb. 8, 1911, is amended to read as follows: If an officer on the retired list of the Army holds a commission in the Organized Militia and takes part in an encampment with an organization thereof, his pay as an officer on the retired list of the Army would cease to accrue should he draw from Federal funds appropriated for the support of the Militia under Sec. 1661, R.S., the full pay attached to his office in the Militia for the number of days covered by the field service in which he participates.

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION.

In reply to an inquiry from the Secretary of the Navy the Comptroller decides that a Government employee appearing in court as a witness for the Government is to be regarded, during his absence, as on a duty status. He is to receive the same pay as if at work, is entitled to his necessary expenses, but not to mileage or witness fees. It follows that he should be treated, as to leave, as if he continued in his regular employment. It is decided that Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., is not entitled to receive pay at the same time, both as A.D.C. to General Barry and as adjutant of the Military Academy. In a previous decision (5 Comp. Dec., 971) it was held that the positions of A.D.C. and acting J.A. were incompatible, and that the officer holding them was not entitled to pay for both positions. The same principles apply to the case of Captain Davis.

#### HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

It has been decided by the War Department that there are no legal objections to the acceptance of the six stallions for breeding purposes which were offered by August Belmont, of New York. Three other blooded horses will also be presented to the Department by E. B. Cassatt, a former captain in the Army, who resigned in 1909, son of the late President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The legal objections having been removed, arrangements will be made for the use of the stallions in breeding mounts for the Army. The details for this have not yet been worked out, but in all probability the stallions when turned over to the Army will be sent to one of the remount stations, or possibly distributed among the stations. It will not be long before the Army will be prepared to take care of one or more of the stallions on the land which is to be purchased in Virginia under this year's Appropriation bill.

At present the Army is not engaged in breeding its mounts but only trains them. They are purchased in the open market. The Army Appropriation bill, now pending in Congress, provides for the establishment of a farm in Virginia where the Department will raise its own Army horses. The bill provides \$200,000 "for the purchase of land accessible to the horse-raising section of the state of Virginia for the assembling, grazing and training of horses purchased for the Mounted Service."

The bill, however, also carries the usual annual proviso: "That no part of this appropriation shall be used for breeding horses"; that the number of horses purchased shall be limited to the actual needs of the Mounted Service and unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of War shall be purchased by contract after competition.

The Quartermaster's Department will take immediate steps to acquire land in Virginia for the remount station which will be authorized by the Army Appropriation bill if the proviso is found in it when it passes. Options on 15,000 acres of land in Warren and Rappahannock counties, near Fort Royal, have already been secured by the Quartermaster's Department, out of which 5,000 acres will be purchased by the \$200,000 which is appropriated by the bill. For this amount it is expected to purchase 5,000 acres of the best grazing land on the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This locality, it is stated, is specially adapted to the development of Service horses and the officers in the Quartermaster's Department anticipate that the Virginia remount station will be one of the most important maintained by the Government. It will be necessary to secure a special act from the Virginia Legislature before a government reservation can be established for the station. No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining this legislation.

By the present prospects, horses for the Army next year will be supplied entirely from the remount stations. In the opinion of officers of the Quartermaster Depart-



ment it will not be necessary to go into the market next year for matured horses. This will not only result in a great saving to the Government, but will give the Army better mounts. Last year the average price of matured horses was \$179, against \$127.45 for colts. It is not thought that matured horses can be bought for next year at the same figure as last. From casual inquiry it would appear that the Army would have to pay next year between \$185 and \$195, while colts can be picked up for about the same price as last year. Of course it costs the Government considerable to raise colts, but at the same time they will be ready for the Service as soon as they reach the matured age. When horses are purchased on the general market it is necessary to break them, and it is impossible to get as much service out of them as if they were raised and trained at the remount stations.

August Belmont on Feb. 16 sent the following letter to Major Gen. Leonard Wood:

MY DEAR GENERAL WOOD: Captain Cassatt is going on to Washington and will explain to you the nature of my offer of stallions to the Army. I had intended conveying it with a letter covering my views on the subject of the value of the thoroughbred, but the sportsmen's dinner last night offered an occasion which I thought perhaps was better, and I enclose to you a newspaper clipping which gives my remarks in full.

With regard to the stallions, Henry of Navarre and Octagon are at my French stud, and I am having them shipped to America by the earliest steamer. The other stallions I am not prepared at the moment to name, as I have to wait for the racing season to pass before I can fix definitely upon those which I think best to give. I wish to offer horses of merit and not castoffs. There would be no advantage in that for your purpose. The reputation of a horse is important, so that breeders with whom the Army makes arrangements will be inclined to take the risks should the foals not meet the requirements your inspectors might feel they should possess.

My thought has been that very advantageous use could be made of stallions by the Army without much cost by arranging a contract with an owner of a mare which would provide the right of the Army to buy the colt on a fixed basis, or abandon its possession to the owner of the mare. In this way some twenty or thirty stallions would produce nearly three or four hundred foals, or even 500, a year, from which in time wise selection could be made.

With regard to the services I propose to place at the disposal of the Army I attach no conditions, inasmuch as I do not quite understand what facilities you may have, but I talked the matter over with Captain Cassatt this morning with a view to explaining to you what might possibly be done. I realize that to confine the service to mares either belonging to the Army or officers of the Army might miss carrying out the purpose, and therefore I would, in any arrangement you desire, include the right of the Army to nominate the mares to be bred to my stallions under contracts somewhat similar to those you would make for your own stallions.

I hope this step may be of some assistance in your campaign for recognition by the Government of your urgent needs. Always at your disposal and desiring to do anything that lies within my power to help in what we all consider a common necessity, I remain, yours very sincerely,

AUGUST BELMONT.

New York, Feb. 16.

#### PORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1911.

Last Saturday Col. Charles M. O'Connor arrived to take command of the 6th Cavalry Regiment. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor and Miss O'Connor are the guests of Major and Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee. Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. W. McCabe entertained at dinner. Sunday morning the officers of the post gave a breakfast at the club in honor of Colonel O'Connor.

Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Ball entertained at a Valentine party. During the evening games were played, followed by a chafing-dish supper. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson, Miss Queenie Bingham, Miss Vera Smith, Miss Amy Heard, Lieut. George Dillman, Lieut. J. P. Aleshire and Mr. Dickson and Mr. Ford from Des Moines. Miss Baird, of Washington, arrived last Tuesday and will be the guest of Mrs. J. W. Furlough.

Tuesday evening a splendid concert was given by the 6th Cavalry band in the post gymnasium for Colonel O'Connor. Wednesday a reception and dance was given for Col. and Mrs. O'Connor. At the close of the hop the guests enjoyed an elaborate supper at the Officers' Club. Dr. Ferenbaugh left this week for the Mexican border to join the troops there. Lieut. Col. Matthias W. Day entertained at a box party to see the indoor circus Thursday night. His guests included Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Major and Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee, Miss Queenie Bingham, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Vera Smith and Miss O'Connor. The bridge club met Friday afternoon with Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee. Mrs. Furlough won the prize, six almond dishes. Capt. S. W. Furlough returned Friday after spending a three weeks' leave in New York on business.

Among the dinners Friday night were those given by Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Baer and Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Archie Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. W. McCabe formed a box party at the indoor circus.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 16, 1911.

#### Promotions in the Army.

##### Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, 11th Inf., to be colonel from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf., who accepted an appointment as brigadier general on that date.  
Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 15, 1911, vice French, 11th Inf., promoted.  
Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, 6th Inf., to be major from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Howe, 27th Inf., promoted.  
First Lieut. Edward A. Kregar, 28th Inf., to be captain from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Wittenmyer, 6th Inf., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 21, 1911.

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### General Officers.

To be major general:

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, to be major general, with rank from March 14, 1911, vice Major Gen. Charles L. Hodges, to be retired from active service by operation of law March 13, 1911.

To be brigadier general:

Col. George S. Anderson, 9th Cav., to be brigadier general, with rank from March 20, 1911, vice Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, to be retired from active service by operation of law March 19, 1911.

##### Chaplains.

Rev. Alexander P. Landry, N.Y., to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from Feb. 20, 1911, vice Chaplain Neil P. Brennan, 8th Cav., resigned May 1, 1910.

Rev. Edward F. Brophy, N.Y., to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from Feb. 20, 1911, vice Chaplain John Rivera, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, resigned Aug. 31, 1910.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 16, 1911:  
Charles Adams, Frank Allport, Walter H. Allport, Frank T.

Andrews, E. W. Andrews, Lewis W. Bremerman, Edward V. L. Brown, James Barry, William J. Butler, Henry T. Byford, Joseph A. Capps, Edmund J. Doering, John M. Dodson, Eudius C. Dudley, Frank B. Earle, Alexander H. Ferguson, Gustav A. Fitterer, Ludwig Hektken, Maximilian Herzog, Julius H. Hoelscher, John A. Hornsby, Ephraim F. Ingals, Frank S. Johnson, Albert B. Keyes, Ward J. MacNeal, George P. Marquis, Franklin H. Martin, Frederick Menge, Joseph L. Miller, Harold N. Moyer, John S. Nagel, Thomas J. O'Malley, John E. Pennington, Norval H. Pierce, Samuel C. Plummer, Robert Bruce Preble, James F. Presnell, Arthur R. Reynolds, John E. Rhoades, John Ridlon, Charles M. Robertson, John A. Robinson, Buell S. Rogers, Cassius C. Rogers, Daniel W. Rogers, Edwin W. Ryerson, Louis E. Schmidt, George E. Shambaugh, Arthur A. Small, Heman Spalding, Daniel A. K. Steele, George F. Suker, Thomas J. Sullivan, Homer M. Thomas, Charles B. Walls, Frank X. Walls, Thomas Watkins, George W. Webster, Ralph W. Webster, Edward B. Wells, Cassius D. Westcott, Clarence L. Wheaton, William H. Wilder, Casey A. Wood, Thomas A. Woodruff, Plumer M. Woodworth and Frederick R. Zeit, all of Illinois.

#### Withdrawal.

Executive nomination withdrawn Feb. 21, 1911.

Everett Martin Balcom, of New Hampshire, late second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., to be second lieutenant of Infantry from Jan. 27, 1911, which was submitted to the Senate Jan. 31, 1911.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 17, 1911.

#### Reappointment in the Army.

##### Quartermaster's Department.

Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Q.M.G., to be Q.M.G., with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years, beginning July 1, 1911, with rank from July 1, 1907. His present appointment will expire by limitation June 30, 1911.

#### Promotions in the Army.

##### Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate, to be judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Col. Enoch H. Crowder, appointed as judge advocate general.

Major John Biddle Porter, J.A., to be judge advocate, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, promoted.

##### Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Samuel S. Bryant to be captain.

Second Lieut. Louis S. Emmanuelli to be first lieutenant.

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### Judge Advocate General's Department.

First Lieut. Edward A. Kregar, 28th Inf., to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Major John Biddle Porter, promoted.

##### Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 11, 1911:  
Frederick R. Palmer, Wis.; Stanley W. Wood, Mo.; Alexander Wilson, Mo.; Xavier E. Blauvelt, D.C.; Frank D. Luckland, D.C.; Mason W. Gray, Jr., Mich.; Joseph Andrews, Okla.; Albert S. Peake, Cal.; Floyd D. Carlock, O.; Cushman Hartwell, Pa.; Arthur Boettcher, at large; Eliska F. Riggs, D.C.; Horace Thurber Applington, N.Y.; Henry B. Post, N.Y.; Fred L. Walker, O.; Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., at large; Rapp Brush, Ill.; James E. O'Phelan, Minn.; John O'Keefe Tausig, Mo.; Bert Milton Atkinson, Ga.; Edward G. McCormick, N.Y.

#### S.O., FEB. 23, WAR DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 39, Feb. 16, 1911, as announces the transfer of 2d Lieut. Calvin McC. Smith from the Infantry arm to the Coast Artillery Corps on Feb. 14, 1911, is amended so as to announce the transfer on Feb. 11, 1911.

The leave granted Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, 10th Inf., is extended one month.

First Sergt. Daniel Madden, Co. G, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

First Sergt. John T. Clarke, Battery E, 1st Field Art., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

Capt. E. Leutheros H. Cooke, paymaster, from duty at San Francisco; to Honolulu for duty, relieving Major Ernest V. Smith, paymaster.

First Sergt. Walter S. Conway, Co. C, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list.

Leave for three months, about June 15, 1911, is granted Dental Surg. George E. Stallman. (Feb. 23, W.D.)

#### ORDER 1, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

In the Field, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 8, 1911.

The department commander, Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler, U.S. Army, accompanied by Major Robert L. Hirst, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, and Major Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.D., Chief Q.M., will proceed Feb. 9 to Nogales, Ariz., for the purpose of inspecting the troops at that point in the field and conditions on the border at that point, and upon completion of this duty they will return to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

#### ORDER 2, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

In the Field, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 9, 1911.

Troop C, 4th Cav., now at Huachuca Siding, fully armed and equipped for field service, will proceed without delay, by rail, to Hermanas, N.M., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C., will accompany the command.

#### ORDER 3, FEB. 12, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

In the Field, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

1. Troop B, 4th Cav., Capt. Frank L. Case, 4th Cav., commanding, now at this point, will proceed by rail, Feb. 13, to Hachita, N.M., and thence by marching to Dog Springs, N.M., and there take station.

2. Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., having reported, will proceed without delay to Nogales, Ariz., and assume command of the U.S. troops stationed at that point.

#### G.O. 15, FEB. 16, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Second Lieut. Alexander L. James, Jr., 5th Cav., having reported in person this date, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler, U.S.A., department commander.

#### G.O. 10, FEB. 16, 1911, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

I. In compliance with Par. II, G.O. 14, c.s., W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

II. The following personal staff is announced: 1st Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., aides-de-camp.

#### RALPH W. HOYT, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

#### G.O. 14, FEB. 14, 1911, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

The headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, and machine-gun platoon, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., ordered to take station at Schofield Barracks, Island of Oahu, Hawaii Territory, and thoroughly prepared for service in that territory, will be relieved from duty in this department about March 2, 1911, and proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal., so as to arrive there not earlier than noon of March 7, nor later than five o'clock, morning of March 8, 1911. The troops to embark direct from the train on the transport Buford, sailing March 9, 1911, for Honolulu.

So much of G.O. 8, these headquarters, Jan. 26, 1911, as details Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf., as inspector of the Militia of Ohio, is revoked, and Capt. Otho B. Rosenbaum, adjutant, 26th Inf., is detailed in his stead.

So much of G.O. 8, these headquarters, Jan. 26, 1911, as details Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., as inspector of the Militia of Michigan, is revoked, and Major Lucius L. Durfee, 26th Inf., is detailed in his stead.

#### G.O. 18, FEB. 15, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The 13th Infantry will be relieved from further duty in this Department and proceed from Fort Leavenworth to San Francisco in time to embark on the transport sailing on April 5, 1911.

#### G.O. 12, FEB. 10, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

First Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., aid, is relieved from duty as inspector of small-arms practice and as officer in charge of athletics of the department. First Lieut. Mar-

tin Novak, 22d Inf., will take temporary charge of these offices.

#### G.O. 14, FEB. 13, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In accordance with the requirements of Par. II, G.O. 14, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department.

R. W. HOYT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

#### G.O. 15, FEB. 13, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

1. In accordance with the requirements of Par. III, G.O. 14, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas.

2. First Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 24th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to the commanding general.

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

#### G.O. 91, DEC. 28, 1910, PHIL. DIVISION.

Capt. Robert C. Foy, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as inspector of small-arms practice of the division.

By command of Major General Duvall:

LEA FEBIGER, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 92, DEC. 28, 1910, PHIL. DIVISION.

In this order Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., announces that he avails himself of the permission granted to take a short leave, pending his retirement, and relinquishes temporary command to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A. General Duvall also makes some interesting remarks, coupled with some excellent advice, which we note elsewhere in this issue, and also issues the following orders: Capt. Robert C. Foy, 1st Cav., Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, 1st Field Art., and 2d Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav., are relieved from duty as aids, to take effect Jan. 13, 1911. Captain Foy will join his regiment upon the expiration of such leave as has been granted him heretofore; Captain Donnelly will comply with special orders issued in his case this date until Jan. 13, 1911, when he will report to the C.O., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with his battery, and Lieutenant Campbell will remain on duty at these headquarters until further orders.

#### G.O. 93, DEC. 28, 1910, PHIL. DIVISION.

Pursuant to Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of the Philippines Division.

JOHN J. PERSHING, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1911, PHIL. DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A., having arrived on the transport Logan, this date, is announced as judge advocate of the division, with station in Manila.

#### G.O. 2, JAN. 7, 1911, PHIL. DIVISION.

So much of Par. 120, sub-head (h), G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, as requires semi-annual reports to be submitted on June 15 and Dec. 15, relative to the efficiency of garrison commanders and other officers, is revoked, such reports being no longer required.

By command of Brigadier General Pershing:

LEA FEBIGER, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 56, DEC. 19, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., having reported at these headquarters, Dec. 15, 1910, is announced as Chief Q.M. of the Department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Major George H. Penrose, Q.M., who, upon being thus relieved, will comply with the above cited order.

By command of Brigadier General Pershing:

FREDERICK PERKINS, Major, Adjutant General.

#### G.O. 57, DEC. 20, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Under the provisions of Par. 139, Army Regulations, 1908, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Mindanao, during the temporary absence on duty of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

T. C. WOODBURY, Col., 3d Inf.

#### G.O. 58, DEC. 24, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Major Frederick Perkins, A.G., is relieved from duty as Adjutant General of the Department, and Major Joseph T. Dickman, I.G., will take charge of the office temporarily.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, Gen. Staff, due to arrive in this division on the transport Logan about Dec. 31, 1910, will report to the officer in charge, Military Information Division, these headquarters, for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (Dec. 27, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 34, Feb. 10, 1911, W.D., as directs Major William P. Burham, Gen. Staff (20th Inf.), to sail on the April 5th transport for Honolulu, is amended so as to direct him to sail on the special transport to leave San Francisco about March 21, 1911. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for two months, about March 12, 1911, is granted Major Charles M. Truitt, A.G. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M., from duty as chief Q.M. Department of the Visayas, effective Dec. 31, 1910, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty as Q.M. of that post. (Dec. 29, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Major George H. Penrose, Q.M., is extended one month. (Feb. 18, W.D.)  
Post Q.M. Sergt. Wallace J. Jaka, now at Fort Crook, Neb., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles R. Johnson, Fort Mansfield, R.I., when his services are no longer required at that post will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

The following post Q.M. sergeants, now at the general depot, Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., upon completion of their course of instruction, Feb. 28, 1911, will be sent to the stations indicated, for duty: William S. Edgar to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Edwin S. Bronson to Fort Totten, N.Y., for temporary duty; George W. Odell to Fort Missoula, Mont., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

The following post Q.M. sergeants will be sent to Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving instruction in the duties of the Q.M.D. with which they are concerned: Earl Eikenberry, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Clifford Martin, Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga.; and Omer G. Paquet, Fort Mason, Cal. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Gus S. Koppie, now at the general depot, Q.M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., upon completion of his course of instruction, Feb. 28, 1911, will be sent to St. Louis, for duty at the clothing depot and to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William I. Pillans, who will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Erasmus G. West, now at the general depot, Q.M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., upon completion of his course of instruction, Feb. 28, 1911, will be sent to Fort Osawell, N.C., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Jonas F. Bitterman, who will be sent to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty, receiving instruction. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Siegmund F. E. Fuhrmann, Fort George Wright, Washington, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable him to be sent to Fort Shafter, Hawaii, on the transport leaving San Francisco about March 6, 1911, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Phillips, who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, to be sent to Manila, on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1911: Jonas J. Rackley, Fort Banks, Mass.; John W. Tilford, Fort Moran, Ala.; Charles Walcott, Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 16, W.D.)  
Major Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, will report in person at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Feb. 21, W.D.)



So much of Par. 10, S.O. No. 25, W.D., Jan. 31, 1911, as directs that Post Comy. Sergt. Clarence L. Goff be returned to his proper station upon completion of the duty assigned him at Fort Howard, Md., is revoked. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., is relieved from duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, and will report to the C.O., Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment to duty. (Dec. 24, Phil. D.)

Major Henry A. Shaw, M.C., is assigned to special duty at these headquarters as examiner of personnel identification records, with station in Manila, and as attending surgeon, relieving Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., who will report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty as C.O. of the Division Hospital, Manila, relieving Colonel Louis Brechemin, M.C., who will report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty in his office pending departure for the United States. (Dec. 28, Phil. D.)

Majors W. J. L. Lyster and Louis T. Hess, Med. Dept., are detailed to make the annual inspection of the Medical Corps of the Pennsylvania Militia, between March 1 and 16. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

Major L. T. Hess, Med. Dept., will inspect the Hospital Corps of the Virginia Militia at Sistrerville, Va., March 20. (Feb. 14, D.E.)

Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., will report to the C.O., Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (Dec. 28, Phil. D.)

Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., having reported will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (Dec. 27, D. Luzon.)

Leave for two months, with permission to travel in the Orient, is granted Major M. A. Shockley, M.C., effective about April 11, 1911. (Dec. 22, Phil. D.)

Capt. Jay W. Grissinger, M.C., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of certain detachments of the Hospital Corps of the Militia of Iowa to begin on March 13, 1911. (Feb. 13, D. Mo.)

Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., now at Fort Apache, Ariz., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., now at Fort Apache, Ariz., will proceed at the proper time to Frankfort, Ky., for conference on or about Feb. 26, 1911, with the adjutant general of Kentucky in connection with the reorganization of the sanitary troops of that state. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

The following medical officers, upon arrival of the transport Logan at San Francisco, will report to the C.O., 12th Cav., for duty with troops of that regiment to the stations indicated: Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., to Fort Apache, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. George W. Daywalt, M.C., to Fort Robinson, Neb. Upon completion of the duty Captain Moncrief will proceed to Fort Riley, for duty; Captain Powell will report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for instructions; and Lieutenant Daywalt will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty to accompany Troops D and I, 8th Cav., to San Francisco. (Feb. 8, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M.R.C., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Division. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. No. 10, Jan. 13, 1911, W.D., as relates to Major Charles Lynch, M.C., is revoked. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C., will proceed at once to West Point, N.Y., for temporary duty during the absence of Lieut. Col. Frank R. Kiefer, M.C., upon return to duty. Lieutenant Schlanser will remain in his proper station. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Schlanser at West Point, Capt. John A. Clark, M.C., now on temporary duty at the Academy, will return to his proper station. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieuts. Val E. Miltenberger and David D. Hogan, M.R.C., due to arrive in this division Jan. 2, 1911, will, upon arrival, proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 31, Phil. D.)

Upon the abandonment of Atimonan, Tayabas, 1st Lieut. Adolphe M. Giffin, M.R.C., now at that station, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. George D. Heath, Jr., M.C., who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Dec. 24, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.R.C., upon his relief from temporary duty at Fort Wingate, N.M., by 1st Lieut. George F. Campbell, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty, and then return to his proper station, Fort Leavenworth. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty with two troops of the 4th Cavalry ordered to Fort Huachuca, for field service. (Feb. 3, D. Mo.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Upon the abandonment of Atimonan, Tayabas, Sergt. 1st Class Quentin J. Barker, H.C., will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Dec. 24, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class William E. Luse, H.C., from duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, to Camp John Hay Benguet, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Jasper M. Lawrence, H.C., who will be sent to Manila. (Dec. 22, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. McKennie, H.C., Fort Ruger, will be sent at once to San Francisco, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. John Praneuf, H.C., now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is assigned to duty at that hospital. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward D. Sykes, H.C., Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty with the 2d Infantry en route to Honolulu, H.T., on the transport to leave San Francisco March 9, 1911. Upon arrival at Honolulu Sergt. 1st Class Sykes will be directed to report to the C.O., Fort Ruger, for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John H. Dawson, H.C., from duty at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (Dec. 19, D. Min.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 1st Lieut. James C. Magee, M.C., is with his consent, detailed as third member of the Municipal Board of Health, Municipality of Cotabato, effective Dec. 25, 1910. (Dec. 20, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class John H. Dawson, H.C., having reported at these headquarters, will report to the C.O., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 15, D. Min.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief Signal Officer, are announced: To be sergeant-major, Commodore C. Graham and Charles Durenmat, to date Feb. 16, 1911. To be corporals: 1st Class Pvt. Bernard G. Nixon, Erwin W. Layne, Thomas F. Small, Elmer H. Shepard, Wade H. Ramsey, Loren F. Washburn, Wallace Tow and Pvt. James V. Winchester, to date Feb. 16, 1911. (Feb. 16, C.S.O.)

Co. I, Signal Corps, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed with the least practicable delay, fully equipped for the field to Nogales, Ariz., reporting to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for duty. First Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson, M.C., will accompany Co. I, Signal Corps. (Feb. 5, D. Mo.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Feb. 21, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 15, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Walter H. Smith, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to C.O. Co. A, Signal Corps, for duty. (Feb. 5, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, not later than April 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Bessell, Signal Corps. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, Signal Corps, Presidio of

San Francisco, will proceed to Yuma, Ariz., for duty with Co. E, Signal Corps, now at that point. (Feb. 11, D. Cal.)

Co. A, Signal Corps, Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Signal Corps, in command, having arrived at this point, will proceed by rail to Eagle Pass, Texas, for station, and will establish substations and wireless communication between that point and Minera, Texas. (Feb. 8, D.T.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Second Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., from sick in the Division Hospital, to join his proper station. (Jan. 3, Phil. D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Major W. C. Brown, 3d Cav., is detailed to make the annual inspection for 1911 of the Militia of New Mexico. (Feb. 10, D. Colo.)

Major George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the Cavalry organizations of the Texas N.G. stationed at Austin, Houston, Victoria, Corsicana and Amarillo, Texas. (Feb. 8, D.T.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 4th Cav., is further extended twenty days. (Feb. 9, D. Mo.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Sick leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. (Feb. 14, D. Cal.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Robinson, Neb., relieving 1st Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 8th Cav., of that duty. (Feb. 10, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 12th Cav., now on leave, is detailed as acting adjutant of the Department of Dakota, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

##### 18TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

So much of Par. 10, S.O. No. 36, Feb. 13, 1911, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. William P. Moffet, 18th Cav., to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., from the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Moffet to proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. John W. Wilen, 18th Cav., now at Fort William McKinley, will proceed to Manila, for duty; relieving 1st Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 18th Cav. (Jan. 6, D. Luzon.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. George E. Price, 14th Cav., was on Jan. 5 transferred from Troop M, to unassigned; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Estey, unassigned, is assigned to Troop M.

Second Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav., was on Jan. 16 ordered attached to Troop A.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Pvt. Joseph Jungbauer, band, 2d Field Art., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., is designated to make the annual inspection, about March 29, 1911, of Battery A, Field Art., Texas N.G., at Dallas, Texas. (Feb. 8, D.T.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. William L. Westervelt, 5th Field Art., to take effect on or about April 10, 1911. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for thirty-one days, effective about Feb. 20, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C. (Feb. 18, D.E.)

Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 42d Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Manila Bay, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 16, Phil. D.)

Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, C.A.C., is transferred from the 63d Co. to the 81st Co. and will join the company to which he is transferred. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class William Russell, C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Fort Ruger, Hawaii, on the transport to leave San Francisco March 9, 1911, for duty. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John McBride, Jr., C.A.C. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. John A. Woolbridge, 85th Co., C.A.C., now on duty with the Militia of New York, is transferred as sergeant to the 2d Infantry with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps, now on duty with the Militia of New York, are transferred as sergeants to the 4th Infantry with a view to filling vacancies created in that regiment: Sergts. Henry J. Reinmiller, 53d Co., Adam Schuman, 82d Co., Bror Johnsonson, 101st Co. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. No. 28, W.D., Feb. 3, 1911, relating to Engr. George A. Mills, C.A.C., is amended to read, "he be sent not later than March 15, 1911, to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty." (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Leave for thirty-one days, effective about Feb. 20, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C. (Feb. 18, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Yuma, Ariz., for duty with Co. E, Signal Corps. (Feb. 7, D. Mo.)

Capt. Carl A. Martin, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to make the annual inspection of certain organizations of the Militia of Kansas. The inspection will begin on March 20, 1911. (Feb. 1, D. Mo.)

Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., is assigned to make the annual inspection of the 55th Infantry, Militia of Iowa. The inspection will begin on Feb. 20, 1911. (Feb. 2, D. Mo.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave for two months and five days, to take effect upon the arrival of the 7th Infantry in the United States, is granted Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month and five days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Donald W. Strong, 7th Inf., effective about April 15, 1911, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment, to sail from Manila about May 15, 1911. (Dec. 30, Phil. D.)

Sergt. William O'Brien, Co. H, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Everts, 8th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., and report in person to the C.O. of the General Hospital at that place for observation and treatment. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. No. 26, Feb. 1, 1911, W.D., as relates to the assignment of Capt. William F. Creary, 8th Inf., as Q.M. of the transport Buford during the voyage to Honolulu and return to San Francisco, is amended to read, "during the voyage of that transport that is contemplated via Seattle, Wash., to China and return to San Francisco." (Feb. 21, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th Inf., from further duty at Capiz, Panay, and will proceed from Iloilo to Passi, Panay, for reconnaissance and intelligence duty on the Island of Panay. (Dec. 31, D.V.)

Chaplain Alfred J. Bader, 9th Inf., now sick at Warwick

Barracks, Cebu, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 11, D.V.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Robert H. Wescott, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to make the annual inspection of the 54th Regiment, Militia of Iowa, to begin on Feb. 20, 1911. (Feb. 8, D. Mo.)

Capt. F. J. McConnell, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, will inspect the 53d Regiment of Iowa, beginning Feb. 20. (Feb. 3, D. Mo.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Nicholas W. Campanolo, 11th Inf., to take effect about April 1, 1911. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Sergt. Major Charles Hunter, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. James R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., will remain on duty as Q.M. of the post of Fort Leavenworth until the appointment of an officer of the 7th Infantry as Q.M. of that post to relieve him, when Captain Lindsay will join his regiment. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Second Lieut. James A. Merritt, 14th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard, 15th Inf. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for five days, about March 4, 1911, is granted Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., recruiting officer. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. WOOD.

Second Lieuts. Hornaby Evans and Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., are assigned to reconnaissance and intelligence duty on the Island of Panay. (Jan. 3, D.V.)

Leave for one month, effective about April 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 19th Inf. (Jan. 9, D.V.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for two months and ten days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 20th Inf., effective about April 14, 1911, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment, to sail from Manila, about June 15, 1911. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Capt. Hilden Olin, 23d Inf., is designated to make the annual inspection of Co. K, 4th Inf., Texas N.G., at El Paso, Texas, between March 20 and April 1, 1911. (Feb. 8, D.T.)

Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf., is designated to make the annual inspection of Co. I, 2d Inf., at Laredo, Texas, and Co. L, Separate Battalion of Infantry, Texas N.G., at Brownsville, Texas, between March 20 and April 1, 1911. (Feb. 8, D.T.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Capt. I. C. Jenks, 24th Inf., will inspect the West Virginia Militia, commencing March 8, at Charleston, and ending at Martinsburg April 3. (Feb. 14, D.E.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

Leave for two months, about March 3, 1911, is granted Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright. (Feb. 10, D. Col.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

The leave granted Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 15, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Paul H. McCook, 26th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

First Sergt. Perry W. Goodman, Co. A, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Minn., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for observation and treatment. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. FITCHER.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Langwill, 27th Inf., about May 25, 1911. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for three months, about April 1, 1911, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Feb. 11, D.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Feb. 28, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. George Steunenberg, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Feb. 14, D.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Par. 20, S.O. No. 267, Nov. 14, 1910, W.D., relating to Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry (now retired), and Major Noble H. Creager, U.S.A., retired, is revoked. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: 1st Lieut. Michael O'Keefe from the 2d Co. to unassigned; 1st Lieut. Harry Cohen from unassigned to the 2d Co. Lieutenant O'Keefe will report to the C.O., 1st Battalion, with a view to his appointment as adjutant of that battalion. Lieutenant Cohen will report to his company commander for duty. (Dec. 24, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: 2d Lieut. Clinton T. Alden from the 24th Co. to unassigned, 5th Battalion; 2d Lieut. John W. Strohm from unassigned, 5th Battalion, to the 24th Co. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. John J. Ross, Phil. Scouts, from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will report to the C.O., Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty at Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Anthony Kleits, Phil. Scouts, unassigned, is assigned to the 45th Co., Phil. Scouts. (Jan. 5, Phil. D.)

Capt. Roy Stoneburn and H. B. Parrott, 1st Lieut. F. O. Smith and 2d Lieut. Hugh Straughan, all of the Phil. Scouts, are relieved from military survey duty, and the following officers are detailed in their stead: Capt. M. E. Morris, Phil. Scouts, Camp Wallace District; 1st Lieut. Fred Damman, Phil. Scouts, Lucena District; 1st Lieut. William Anshelm and 2d Lieut. John F. Miller, Phil. Scouts, Regan Barracks District. (Dec. 27, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. George W. Hall, Phil. Scouts, Manila, will proceed to Regan Barracks, Albay, for duty. (Dec. 27, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Boss Reese, Phil. Scouts, is assigned to station in Manila, with the status of arrest, pending action on the proceedings of the general court-martial in his case. (Dec. 21, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Ygnacio Abelinio, Phil. Scouts, from recruiting duty at Camp Treadwell, Pampanga, to join company. (Dec. 22, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William J. Browne, Phil. Scouts, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis E. Brady, Phil. Scouts, upon the expiration of his present leave, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations, and will sail on that transport to join his station in the Philippines Division. (Feb. 17, W.D.)



tion of a mutual transfer, from the Infantry arm to the Coast Artillery Corps on Feb. 14, 1911, with rank from June 15, 1910, is announced. He is attached to the 28d Company and will proceed at once to San Francisco and join the company to which he is attached in time to sail with it on the transport to leave San Francisco, about March 6, 1911, for station in the Philippines Division. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

The transfer of 2d Lieut. Harrison C. Browne, by the operation of a mutual transfer, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Infantry arm on Feb. 11, 1911, with rank from June 15, 1910, is announced. He is assigned to the 16th Infantry and will join that regiment. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

#### FIELD SERVICE.

The following organizations will proceed at once from Fort Meade, S.D., for points hereinafter indicated: Troops B and C, 4th Cav., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops I, K, L and M, 4th Cav., and quartermaster pack train, to El Paso, Texas. Organizations will be completely equipped for field service. Two hundred rounds of ammunition per man will be taken. First Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C., is assigned with organizations ordered to Fort Huachuca, and Capt. Omar W. Pinkston, M.O., with organizations ordered to El Paso. (Feb. 8, D. Mo.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. Albert L. Rhodes promoted to captain, rank Jan. 29, 1911.  
Second Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 29, 1911.  
Second Lieut. Marion P. Vestal, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Jan. 25, 1911, is assigned to the 12th Infantry. He will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of the 12th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join that regiment. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Frank L. Graham, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Portland, Me., relieving Major Noble H. Crago, U.S.A., retired, who will proceed to his home. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, Gen. Staff; Major John H. Rice, O.D.; Capt. William J. Snow, 6th Field Art.; Capt. Fox Conner, Gen. Staff, is appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., on March 1, 1911, to consider questions concerning the types of field guns and ammunition supply therefor. (Feb. 20, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf.; Capt. Harry P. Rethers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William L. Hart, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. Phillips, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Warrenton Barracks, Cebu, Jan. 16, 1911, for the preliminary examination of enlisted applicants for a commission as second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. Corps: Joseph D. Patch, Co. D, and John Dabney, Co. F, 9th Inf., Warrenton Barracks, Cebu, will report to Major Noyes. (Jan. 5, D.V.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

First Sergt. James Creamer, 3d Co., U.S. Military Prison Guard, that soldier, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

The following officers are assigned to duty of making the annual inspections of certain organizations of the Militia of Kas., viz.: Major James W. Van Dusen, M.O., Fort Riley, to inspect the Medical Department and Hospital Corps, at Lawrence, on April 11, 1911; Major Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., to inspect Co. A, Signal Corps, at Wellington, Kas., on April 7, 1911; 1st Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, to inspect Battery A, Field Art., at Topeka, on April 11, 1911. (Feb. 11, D. Mo.)

The following officers are detailed to make the annual inspection for 1911 of the Militia of Utah: Major C. J. Manly, M.C., the Hospital Corps; Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Inf., the Field Battery, Co. A, Signal Corps, and the Arsenal; Capt. J. McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., the Infantry. (Feb. 11, D. Colo.)

#### PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal:

	Leave	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport.	S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	at
Sheridan	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	Feb. 28	Mar. 5	10
Logan	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	Mar. 28	Apr. 2	18
Sherman	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3	12
Sheridan	May 6	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	18
Logan	Jun. 6	Jun. 13	Jun. 27	Jul. 3	12

From Manila, P.I.:

	Leave	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport.	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	at
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	19
Sheridan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	22
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 6	Jul. 14	22

General offices: 1096 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal. Under orders to proceed to Seattle, thence to China with relief supplies.

CROOK—Left Manila for San Francisco Feb. 12. Left Nagasaki Feb. 19; due at San Francisco April 10.

DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf. Arrived Manila Feb. 14.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Sails from San Francisco for Manila March 6.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 6. Left Honolulu Feb. 14.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco Feb. 15. Left Nagasaki Feb. 21.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Sheild, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL LLOYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 186th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Guy A. Mix, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 185th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 16, 1911.

Miss Isabel Charters, a visitor from Georgia, is being extensively entertained by her aunt, Mrs. F. S. L. Price, who was hostess at a tea Tuesday in her honor for the young ladies and bachelors. On Wednesday Mrs. Price entertained a different group of garrison ladies at bridge. Among the guests were Mesdames Norman, Bullard, McIver, Broisus, Davis, Bracken, W. K. Wright, Christie, Dolph, Hathaway, Kalde, Howard, W. M. Wright, Merriman, Evans, Miss Creary and Miss Botsche. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown entertained at a Valentine party Tuesday evening. The guests included Misses Weir, Charters, Pickering, Berry, Creary, Warner, Smith and Botsche, Lieutenants Connolly, Scowden, McCleave, Baker, Watson, Ord, Sears and Rhinehardt. Capt. and Mrs. Gracie were hosts at a large gathering of card players at the Officers' Club Wednesday evening. One of the enjoyable informal affairs given in honor of Lieutenant Christie and his bride was a dinner at which Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were hosts Saturday; others present were Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Bracken. The table decorations were of American Beauty roses.

Little Richard Mason, the three-year-old son of Col. and Mrs. Mason, met with a painful accident Monday afternoon. While playing he fell from a low fence, breaking his arm in two places below the elbow. Capt. W. F. Creary was among the assembled enthusiasts Monday evening at Mrs. Carl Bucke's skating club in San Francisco. Miss Vesta Smith, of Seattle, is the guest of her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. Pope, for several weeks. Capt. F. H. Sargeant returned for a couple of days, after a tour inspecting the National Guard, and left yesterday for Sacramento to complete his inspection. Lieut. W. S. Widdifield returned from Fort Leavenworth after a successful examination for promotion to Major. He left away Med. Corps, left Sunday for the Mexican border to inspect sanitary conditions. The 8th Infantry band rendered a complimentary concert to Mrs. A. La Rue Christie Monday afternoon. Several garrison children were among the 100 grammar school children who enjoyed all kinds of aquatic sports through the kindness of Mr. H. R. Warner, of Del Monte, at a swimming party at the Del Monte Baths on Lincoln's Birthday.

Capt. H. V. Evans, commanding Co. H, 8th Inf., is to hold himself and his command in readiness to take the field on the Mexican border at a minute's notice, but there does not appear to be any likelihood of more troops going.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation on Saturday investigated the needs of Monterey Harbor, and later spent an hour in looking over the post. Lieut. Arthur Cody, Phil. Scouts, has returned from San Francisco, for temporary duty here; he sails from San Francisco March 6.

Despite rainy weather the golf enthusiasts were on the Del Monte links for the tournament Monday. Major W. K. Wright is playing his usual good game. A number of ladies of the post spent a pleasant afternoon, Friday, with Mrs. Traber Norman, playing bridge. Major W. M. Wright is to sail from San Francisco about April 5 for the Philippines. He is at present on a month's leave and is expected home on Monday. Mrs. V. W. Warner entertained the five hundred club delightfully on Thursday afternoon. The Del Monte annual dog show closed Saturday, with the giving out of special prizes in the hotel lobby.

The high school basketball team of Santa Cruz won the cup in the Central Coast Counties Athletic League by defeating, at Monterey today, by a score of 31 to 26, the high school team here. There several garrison girls are on the team. Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. Pope were hosts at a Valentine dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Broisus, Lieutenants Olmsted, Scowden, Hobson, McGrath, Minnigerode and Connolly. The week closed brilliantly with a ball at Del Monte Saturday, which was thoroughly enjoyable.

Chaplain S. M. Lutz is visiting in San Francisco. Gratifying reports have been received from Lieut. J. C. Walker, 8th Inf., now at San Diego, to learn aviation from the Glenn Curtiss. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Brooks ascended in the air, taking Lieutenant Walker as a passenger, who secured a number of landscape pictures, from a height of 1,200 feet. Lieutenant Walker obtained the finest panoramic picture ever taken from that altitude. Mr. Brooks's flight with Lieutenant Walker occupied six minutes, and from a height of more than 1,000 feet, directly over the center of the field, he made the spiral glide that has brought fame to a few aviators and death to others, catching the fall 100 feet above the earth and making a perfect landing among the big, cheering crowd.

In view of the shipment on an Army transport of relief supplies for the famine-stricken in China, Capt. W. F. Creary's orders will probably be amended, sending the transport Buford, of which the ship has been detailed, to a few aviators and death to others, catching the fall 100 feet above the earth and making a perfect landing among the big, cheering crowd.

Lieut. E. A. Everts returned today after several weeks' treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 19, 1911.

Most enjoyable was the hop of last Thursday evening given for the three fair young girls about to become brides—Miss Holley, Miss Crane and Miss Yeates—by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The hall presented a most attractive sight with its fresh decorations of mountain laurel and flags, one immense banner hanging its folds over the receiving party standing to the right of the entrance, where rugs, divans and cushions made a perfect bower of coziness. With the six young people, especially honored, stood Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith and Lieut. and Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott, while the hop committee, Captain Macnab, Lieut. Charles L. Sampson and Lieut. E. B. Garey, made the affair a delight to all. A punch bowl furnished refreshment, and at 11 o'clock supper was served in the Officers' Club at long tables beautifully decorated in the Army colors.

Miss Ward was hostess on Thursday afternoon at a unique affair in compliment to Miss Holley—a "heart to heart" shower at the home of Col. and Mrs. Walter Scott, by the ladies of the garrison, who each sent a gift of personal significance to the bride, to be hidden in various places in the parlors. An amusing game was played by writing as many words as possible from the names of the bride and groom which were given out on cards for their study. The prize was awarded to Mr. Guy Buckner. The rooms were beautifully decorated in the spring flowers. Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall poured tea and coffee.

Another enjoyable affair was the luncheon and matinee for the three young brides, at which Mrs. Clark E. Elliott and Mrs. Guy Buckner were hostesses, at the Commercial Club. A great rustic basket of daffodils with a big bow of the Army Blue gave the two Infantry and Cavalry colors. Cupids were painted on the place-cards of yellow and blue. Following the luncheon the guests attended the Orpheum. Major and Mrs. Elliott entertained at an elaborate dinner on Friday last, preceding the wedding rehearsal. Besides the bride and groom there were seated at the table Mrs. Wainwright, Captain Brees, Captain Macnab, Major Manley and Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers. A beautiful prenuptial event of Valentine's Day was the "hearts" party given by Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith for the brides. Eight tables were filled with the players and prizes were awarded to Mrs. Clark E. Elliott and Mr. F. M. Miller. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott entertained on Wednesday at dinner for the members of the Holley-Wainwright bridal party. The other guests were Miss Beatty, Miss Ethel Mount, Major Manley, Captain Brees, Captain Macnab and Lieutenant Rogers.

Among the affairs given for Miss Holley and her fiancé, Lieutenant Wainwright, was a delightful dinner on Wednesday at the Louvre given by Lieut. Alvah Lee, when the guests besides the bride and groom were Miss Beatty, Miss Mount, Captain Brees. Mrs. Wainwright, of Chicago, mother of Lieutenant Wainwright, has been a guest of Major and

Mrs. Holley for the week preceding the wedding, and Lieutenant Wainwright was visiting Major Manley.

Mrs. Charles L. Sampson and Mrs. Albert O. Seaman leave late in March for San Francisco to visit friends till time to sail with the regiment, early in May. Lieut. Edwin Butcher, leaves early in March for Fort Leavenworth to undergo examination for promotion. Major Willis T. May, who has been in Fort Leavenworth all winter, is expected back to join his regiment about the middle of next month.

Charles Krageland, a private in Co. G at Fort Douglas, has filed a contesting suit in the matter of the will of his father, who died leaving a large estate and disinheriting him. The elder Krageland was a resident of Racine, Wis., and Private Krageland left home several years ago, enlisting in the Army.

Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, 2d Field Art., stationed here on recruiting duty, is at home for the present at the University Club. He has a number of friends among the officers at the post.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 20, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Hoyle and Miss Hoyle were dinner guests Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. Higley and Lieut. and Mrs. Wood.

The Hunt Club went out Sunday and Tuesday and secured up a few coyotes. Monday night Col. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a bridge party of four tables in honor of Mrs. Hathaway, sister of Mrs. Danford. Those winning prizes were Captain Hill, Lieutenant Danford, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Danford. At hearts Lieutenant Sparks won the prize for lowest score.

Lieut. T. D. Sloan gave a delightful stag dinner Monday for Lieutenants Johnston, Lahm, Martin, Palmer, Parker and Sands. On Tuesday the skating rink was opened for the officers and supper was served at the club. Dr. Freeman entertained the Bridge Club Wednesday night, when Mrs. Hathaway and Dr. Freeman made the high scores. Miss McKinney, of Knoxville, left Wednesday for Kansas City to spend a week. Captain Rhea gave a stag party Tuesday. Lieut. B. Browne entertained the lieutenants' bridge club Thursday night, when Mrs. De Russy Hoyle and Lieutenant Van Natta won the prizes. For supper Lieutenant Browne cooked delicious quab on the chafing dish.

Colonel Hoyle left Wednesday for Kansas City, where he was the guest for a day of Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady. Colonel Hoyle went to be present at a large dinner where he was asked to make a speech. On Friday Colonel Adams gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. McMahon. Mrs. Gordon Johnston left Wednesday for Baltimore, called there on account of her mother's illness.

On Saturday night Captain Kilbreth had as his dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Cassels and Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd. On Friday a number of post people enjoyed "The Flirting Princess." Lieut. S. W. Winfree arrived Wednesday and was the guest until Friday of Col. and Mrs. Hoyle. Lieut. B. Browne gave a party Saturday night, he having graduated from West Point on that day eleven years ago.

Lieut. and Mrs. Danford and Mrs. Hathaway were the guests at a dinner given Saturday by Captain Westervelt.

Wednesday, March 8, has been designated for the quarterly athletic meet at this post: there are to be five boxing contests and a basketball game. The enlisted men had a dance Tuesday in the Artillery gymnasium. The Artillery band furnished the music.

Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle entertained with four tables of bridge Saturday night for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Booth, Captain Westervelt, Lieut. and Mrs. Danford, Mrs. McCann and Lieutenant Potter. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Booth, Captain Hill and Captain Westervelt.

In informal parties at the Arnold Hall Saturday night for Miss McMahon, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Miss Hoyle and the school bachelors.

#### JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Feb. 18, 1911.

Mrs. Ashton Harcourt, of Louisville, with her small daughter, arrived at Jackson Barracks on Jan. 20 to be the guest of Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna. Miss Pauline Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H., arrived on Feb. 2 to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. H. Lomax. The mine planter General R. T. Frank came up to New Orleans from Fort St. Philip to coal on Feb. 2. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieutenant Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Harcourt attended the Carnival ball on the evening of Feb. 2.

On Friday, the 3d, Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna entertained with several tables of bridge in honor of her sister and mother. The prizes were won by Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Hunaker. Mrs. Francis H. Lomax entertained most charmingly with a luncheon in honor of her sister, Miss Bradford, and Mrs. Guilmet; the other guests were Mrs. Vose, Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Harcourt.

Mrs. Davis, mother of Mrs. Hanna, returned to her home in Louisville on the 7th. Mrs. Kephart, mother of Major Kephart, is visiting on the post. Miss Bradford entertained several of her friends at the Pickwick Club in New Orleans on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Vose entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lomax and Miss Bradford with an automobile trip to the Country Club and a supper at the "Cave" in the evening. Mrs. Lomax gave a luncheon for Miss Annie O'Kane, of the Raymond Hitchcock Company.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. John W. Woodruff, of the navy yard, left last Wednesday for their new station, the Newport News ship yards. Constructor Fogarty has reported for duty at the navy yard.

The 164th Co., commanded by Capt. Henry C. Merriam, left Jackson Barracks on the mine planter, General Frank, for its annual mine instruction and service practice on Jan. 21. On Feb. 11 service practice was held. General Mills, the department commander, accompanied by Colonel Bartlett, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Allen, A.D.C., and Major Kephart, the district commander, and Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna witnessed the practice, which was successful; all three mines fired were hits. The mine work in the Mississippi River is extremely difficult, owing to the depth and swift current. All were pleased with the results. The General Frank returned to New Orleans, bringing the company back to its home station. General Mills inspected the posts of the district of New Orleans, and during his stay was the guest of Major Kephart.

Mrs. Merriam returned to Jackson Barracks on Thursday. Mrs. Fred Hanna and her sister, Miss Scott, also have returned to Jackson Barracks from Fort St. Philip. Lieut. J. P. Keeler was on the post over Sunday. Mr. Martin, a classmate of his at West Point, who resigned after graduation, was Lieutenant Keeler's guest during his stay. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam were guests at a bridge party in town on Saturday. Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna and her sister, Mrs. Harcourt, left very hurriedly for Louisville on Saturday, owing to the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Davis.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 18, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, recently ordered to the command of the Department of Texas with headquarters at San Antonio, arrived at the post on Feb. 16, on an inspecting tour. Major W. F. Scott accompanied him. General Duncan, accompanied by Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., post commander, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, Lieut. Gerritt Van S. Quackenbush and Alfred L. Sharpe, Collector of Customs of the Port of El Paso, left by special train for Noris and Polen, N.M., to inspect the United States troops patrolling the border at those points.

Col. Martin Casillas, of the Mexican insurrecto army, camped a few miles below El Paso, was arrested this week by Lieut. W. B. Renziehausen and Sergt. Bert Hart, of the 4th U.S. Cavalry, and brought to the city and lodged in jail charged with being on neutral territory with arms in his possession. Capt. Albert S. Brookes, U.S.A., retired, adjutant general of New Mexico, is a visitor in El Paso.



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**WANTED** to communicate with comrades who served in Co. C, 6th Infantry, in 1904. Chas. F. Norman, McCook, Neb., Sergt., Co. C, 6th Inf.

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The officers of the War Department are thoroughly aroused over the reports that have been published in the papers to the effect that the transport Sheridan was wrecked on her trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. The transport had absolutely no trouble on her trip, and arrived at Honolulu on schedule time, Feb. 13. As far as can be learned, the report originated at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. It is supposed to have been the work of

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some amateur wireless telegrapher, who made a mistake in picking up some message which was being transmitted by the Government. The incident only serves to emphasize the importance of some legislation to regulate wireless telegraphy.

The War Department has reiterated its former decision that officers of the Army on field service are not entitled to commutation of quarters. Three claims came up under this head recently, and each claim was disallowed, because it is contended that tentage and other shelter usually furnished to troops in the field were provided for the officers. In one case the officer was acting as provost marshal, in another he was on duty at the headquarters of a division, and in still another he was serving as assistant adjutant general. But as in each case where he was detailed with the army in the field it was decided that he was not entitled to commutation of quarters.

The report of the court of inquiry as to the cause of the boiler explosion on the Delaware has been approved by the Navy Department. It is understood that the court reported that the explosion was a result of the neglect of the water tender, who allowed the water to get too low in the boilers.

A record of one hundred per cent. in submarine mine firing was made by the 163d Company of Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla., recently. Every mine exploded in the harbor demolished the target towed above it. The mines were exploded by what is known as "judgment firing," observations being made by means of optical instruments.

The destroyer McCall will base on Hampton Roads until the arrival of the Eighth Torpedo Division at Hampton Roads, about March 12.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

#### THE ARMY'S DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

That the Army will not be without powerful friends in the next House is evident from the debate on the Army Appropriation bill Thursday, Feb. 16, most of which was published in our last issue. As in former Congresses most of the opposition to Army legislation came from the Democratic side of the House, the impression has been created in the Service that when the Democrats obtain control of Congress they might be expected to take steps to disband the Army. Even officers who by sentiment are Democrats have been apprehensive as to the fate of Army legislation if their party obtained control of the House.

To begin with, in the debate Champ Clark, who will be Speaker of the next House, refused to make a party issue out of the provisions for extra officers, as he was urged to do by some of the Democratic members who are opposed to the legislation. Mr. Clark insisted that the measure should be considered entirely upon its merits. Personally, it is understood, he favored the bill. But he did not attempt to dictate to the members of his party what they should do. Aside from Mr. Clark's friendliness to the measure some of the most sturdy champions of the bill in the debate were on the Democratic side. Of course Representative Hobson, who is one of the closest students of Army and Navy affairs, supported the measure in his usual vigorous manner. His remarks, which were printed in our last issue, showed that his interest in the Army is second only to that which he is taking in the Navy. Representative Underwood, of Alabama, who will be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and floor leader of the majority in the next House, advocated an increase of at least 400 officers, as was provided for in the recommendation of the House conferees. Mr. Underwood states his position on the question in a manner which indicates that he will favor meritorious legislation for the Army when he assumes the leadership of his party in the next Congress. In the debate Mr. Underwood said:

"Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the proposition offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Hull]. I have agreed with the gentleman from Iowa on few occasions with reference to an increase of the Army of the United States. I am opposed to increasing the general rank and file of the Regular Army. I have always believed that a well organized state Militia, properly trained and capable of responding to the nation's demands, is the true protection for this country. That is the position I have always stood for in this House.

"For the first time since I have been a member of Congress it is proposed to thoroughly organize the state Militia by trained officers of the United States Army, along the lines on which the Regular Army is organized, for the purpose of having the state Militia ready to respond to the country's defense if needed. There is no question that it is an economical way of maintaining our national defense. There is no commissary department to maintain with these state Militia regiments, and we do not have to pay their salaries. They are maintained by the states, and the only proposition that comes in this bill is to provide regular officers of the United States Army who shall be detailed to go to these regiments and organize them along the lines on which the Regular Army is organized, so when their country needs them they will be ready to respond."

Mr. Hay asked: "Does not the gentleman from Alabama know that there are now detailed to the Militia in the several states officers of the Army?"

Mr. Underwood: "I understand that proposition, that there are a few officers detailed for the Militia here and there, but this proposes to make an organized detail, not to detail a man to a state who spends his time at the headquarters of the governor, dresses up in his uniform and goes with the governor to visit a regiment on dress parade. As I understand this proposition, it is to detail an officer to work with the regiment of the National Guard in the state."

"I regret, Mr. Speaker, at this time to vote for any proposition that puts a single dollar of burden on the Federal Treasury, because nobody knows better than I do that there will be a deficit next July.

"But I know this, also: That we have coast defenses provided for, or quite a number, that have no regiments to maintain them. I know that the commanding general of the Coast Artillery is urging to-day that the National Guard of the United States be used as a defense for the coast defenses that we have prepared and which are unmanned, and that trained officers of the United States Army be detailed to these regiments as a fixed command to train them in the organization of the United States Army, so that these men will be useful in time of war, and just as useful, if properly trained, to defend our country as if we spent millions in increasing our Army.

"Therefore, in my judgment, this proposition is on



the side of economy, to increase the number of officers and detail them to the regiment, and then some day in the near future to come to the proposition to increase one corps of our Army to double the number of men that exist in it to-day. For that reason I shall vote with the gentleman from Iowa. [Applause.]

#### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The increase of sixty officers in the Corps of Engineers is now assured, as both Senate and House on Thursday, Feb. 23, agreed to the River and Harbor bill, containing the provision for extra Engineer officers. This is the measure which was held up by Senator Bailey, and which was discussed in our last issue.

There has been no meeting of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill since the House voted to disagree to three of the Senate amendments. Informal talks by the members of the committee indicate that the Paymasters' Clerks amendment will be agreed to in conference, but that the Dental Corps amendment will go out. The Extra Officers provision, of course, will be the item upon which the conference committee will differ, Senator Warren insisting that the bill should not carry less than 500 officers. The House conferees have expressed doubt as to whether such a provision will be agreed to in the House.

Although the Extra Officers bill has not yet become a law, the War Department is flooded with applications from governors of states for officers to be detailed as instructors in the National Guard. They want the best officers in the Army, in a great many cases suggesting who shall be detailed to their states. There are almost enough applications already on file to take all of the officers that are provided for the Organized Militia under the amendment as it was agreed to in the House the other day. The work of detailing instructors for the National Guard is going to present some very perplexing questions for the War Department to settle. It is altogether probable that there will not be enough officers available to carry out the original plan of the War Department when it recommended the legislation. It was proposed under the bill as it came from the Department to furnish every regiment and organization with an officer from the Army. It will be impossible to do this under the provisions of the bill as it will pass, and on what basis the officers are to be divided will be the difficult thing to determine. This much is decided upon, however, and that is that none but the most efficient and well equipped for this service will be detailed. It is recognized that it will require an officer of judgment and experience to give satisfaction in handling and training Organized Militia. It is entirely a different detail from commanding a body of troops in the Regular Establishment. The work of instructing the National Guard is more difficult in a great many respects than was that of commanding a Volunteer regiment in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. But this is just the experience that is needed by the officers in the Army. In all probability a short course for the National Guard instructors will be provided at one or more of the Army Service Schools.

The Militia Pay bill, defeated in the House Feb. 23 by a vote of 156 to 103, was taken up by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs Feb. 24. Senator Diehl is taking a personal interest in the measure, and will make a heroic effort to get it through the Senate.

Chairman Perkins on Feb. 24 called a meeting of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs for Monday, Feb. 27, to take up the Naval Appropriation bill. An effort will be made to eliminate the navy yard and eight-hour amendments placed on the bill on the floor of the House, but it is very doubtful whether anything can be accomplished in this direction.

By refusing to repeal the navy yard and eight-hour provisions of last session's bill, and by placing eight-hour limitations on this session's bill, the House on Wednesday, Feb. 22, added about \$8,000,000 to the cost of construction of the work authorized for the two sessions. For this amount almost another battleship could be added to the naval program this session. At least ten more torpedo destroyers could be built for the same appropriations if the House had not insisted upon going on record in favor of the eight-hour movement. But it was a very costly piece of politics, and a great struggle for control of the National Government is in prospect, as members of Congress are naturally interested in taking care of their political fences. A limitation was also put in the bill which provides that Pacific coast coal must be used, which may prove somewhat embarrassing to the Navy Department. This was brought about by a combination between the Pacific coast members and those who thought some political capital could be made by taking a whack at the alleged coal trust. An effort was also made to drag the Navy into the steel trust controversy by the adoption of the Stanley amendment, which provides that the Navy shall not purchase armor plate from a trust. The wording of this amendment is so vague that it is doubtful whether it would be operative. The bill was passed in record time. And there were comparatively few and unimportant changes in the items which were reported from the committee.

It is understood that the provision for the creation of a Naval Medical Reserve Corps, which was stricken from the Naval Appropriation bill on the floor of the House, will be restored in the Senate. According to reliable reports, Representative Mann, who raised the point of order, was not fully advised as to the nature of the amendment, and on a vote would support the

measure, which had come from the House Committee with a unanimous report.

The bill (H.R. 32127) which Mr. Hobson succeeded in getting reported in the House Feb. 17 as a substitute for the ocean mail subsidy measure now before Congress, was published in our issue of Feb. 4, page 674. It proposes, in order to encourage the building of American ships that could be utilized as naval auxiliaries in case of war, that the Secretary of the Navy be empowered to enter into contracts for building or supplying two classes of vessels—one of speedy steamships for scouts and auxiliary cruisers, the other of slower ships available as transports and colliers. The first class must have a sustained sea speed not less than two knots superior to the sustained speed of the fastest battleships of the Navy, and their officers and crews are to be subject to call for temporary service in the Navy. The second class must have a steaming radius of 4,000 miles, at a speed of fourteen knots, or not less than two knots superior to the highest cruising speed required by the Navy for cruising in squadron, and must be so built as to carry 10,000 tons of cargo or transport 3,000 men. Contracts are to be made for not more than ten years for those of the first class, nor more than fifteen years for those of the second. In order to have these auxiliaries available, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to pay subsidies not exceeding \$2,000,000 a year, the compensation being fixed on a sliding scale, running from twelve per cent. a year of the cost of the vessel down to eight per cent. for the first class and from three per cent. to two per cent. for the second class. But the most important feature of the bill is that granting to American ships a preferential tariff over foreign vessels. It provides further that a duty of two per cent. be placed on all goods now on the free list which are imported in foreign vessels. Immigrants brought to port in American vessels are exempted from the head tax of \$4 imposed on those who come in foreign ships, and free tolls through the Panama Canal are provided for by reimbursement of charges through the U.S. Treasury.

The House Committee on Library has reported favorably a bill introduced by Representative Edward L. Hamilton, of Michigan, carrying an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument at St. Joseph, Mich., commemorating the establishment of Fort Miami by the French discoverer, La Salle, on the site of what is now St. Joseph. La Salle came to Canada in 1666. In the spring and summer of 1679, as a part of a steadfast purpose to colonize the country of the Great Lakes and the country farther west as the territory of France, La Salle equipped upon the northern shore of Lake Erie an expedition which penetrated the Illinois country, and as a part of that enterprise he caused to be built the Griffin, which was the first sailing vessel on the Great Lakes. On this, her first and last, voyage La Salle brought her as far as Green Bay, loaded her and sent her back for further supplies and reinforcements. She was never thereafter heard from. Pushing southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan, La Salle, with fourteen men, entered the mouth of St. Joseph River in November, 1679, and there built Fort Miami. This fort was one of the relay stations in the tremendous westward march of civilization, and it was identified with one of the most impressive characters connected with the development of the New World.

#### ADVANTAGES OF LIQUID FUEL.

The exclusive use of fuel oil in the battleships authorized by this session's bill is being seriously considered in the Navy Department. Engr.-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone of the Navy has placed himself on record in a recent speech as favoring the use of fuel oil exclusively on battleships. He said: "Our experience with liquid fuel, while limited, has been sufficient to convince me that, considered from an engineering point of view, the expediency of its use to the exclusion of coal in battleships is clearly indicated."

"In time of war we must depend on the fuel stored at our naval bases or carried in our cargo vessels, and it is easier to store and carry oil than coal. With the Panama Canal completed, oiling stations at our possessions in the Pacific, together with some oil carrying vessels, would afford a certainty of fuel supply at least equal to that now provided for coal."

While oil is admitted to be superior to coal from an engineering point of view, objections to it are being made by officers who urge that the dangers on the battleships will be increased by the use of oil. Coal has always been used as a means of protecting the vitals of a ship. Before the time of armored vessels coal was the chief means of protection for the engines and machinery of warships. Even now, in arranging the coal bunkers of a ship, the protection which is afforded by a large mass of coal is taken into consideration.

In addition to depriving a ship of this means of protection, the dangers of explosion would be increased by the exclusive use of oil. Navy officers who oppose the exclusive use of oil contend that a battleship can never be built for the use of oil that will be as safe as a coal burner. Aside from the dangers of explosion, attention is called to the fact that one shot into the tank containing oil might let out all of the fuel of a battleship. This, it is insisted, will always be a great source of weakness in oil-burning battleships; that is, if the engineers are foolish enough to put all of their oil in one tank. The use of oil in a merchantman or even a torpedo destroyer will prove far more satisfactory, according to some of the officers at the Department.

Still, it is admitted that oil fuel in a battleship would

have many advantages. It would reduce the weight and space required for boilers. There would be a reduction in the fireroom personnel and a practical elimination of smoke and ashes. On this account it would be possible to drive an oil-burning ship with very little extra exertion on the part of its crew at full speed and maintain the speed indefinitely. Oil-burning battleships have been tried in Russia, it is said, with very satisfactory results.

Engr.-in-Chief Capt. Charles A. McAllister, R.C.S., has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the results of a trial of oil fuel for three months on the revenue cutter Golden Gate, a vessel of ordinary harbor tug type, engaged in boarding duty in San Francisco Harbor.

From a carefully kept account of the coal consumption for a given period in 1909, compared with that of oil for a similar period during 1910, the report shows a net saving for three months of \$541.12. During these periods of time the cost of coal, at \$5.40 per ton, was \$694.44; while that of oil, at 60 cents per barrel, was only \$153.32. The percentage of saving as per the figures for the quarters ending Dec. 31, 1909 and 1910, was 77.8, though during the latter period of oil burning the vessel had steamed in the course of her duties about 400 miles less than she had during the previous period, when coal was used. Still a better comparison as to the relative cost of coal and oil as fuels can be deduced from the performances of November, 1909, and November, 1910, when the experiment showed the cost of steaming per mile to be 24 cents with coal, as against 6.9 cents with oil. During this time the percentage of cost of oil compared with coal per mile was 28 per cent., a saving of 72 per cent.; and the number of miles steamed per ton of coal, at 8.5 knots speed, was 21.2, as compared with 58.5 the number of miles steamed per ton of oil at the same speed. The report further says:

"A further reduction in the cost of operation of the machinery due to the use of oil fuel comes from the fact that the personnel has been reduced from four to three by dispensing with the services of one coal passer," which amounts annually to \$647.

"At the saving indicated by the returns from the first quarter of operation of the oil plant there will undoubtedly be an annual saving in fuel alone of \$2,160, which, with the reduction of the above \$647 for labor, will make a total annual saving of \$2,834, due almost entirely to the installation of apparatus, the first cost of which was only \$2,500. \* \* \* With oil the steam pressure can be kept stationary, while the machinery can respond to unusual or varying demands."

Details of a supplementary report of the Engineer officer in charge of the steam machinery to the Engineer-in-Chief are also convincing as to the effectiveness and success of oil burning under Captain McAllister's system in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Largely to provide facilities for wireless telegraphy, plans have been recommended by the board which met some time last year at Fort Leavenworth for a reorganization of the field companies of the Signal Corps. The board has found that the present organization of field companies is inadequate and unsatisfactory for present requirements of the Signal Corps Service. Further than that it cannot be readily adapted to the Organized Militia. "It is not proposed to increase the strength of the corps above that which is authorized by law at present, but arrangements will be made by which one additional officer and twenty additional men can be added to each company. In all probability signal companies under this new organization will have one captain and three lieutenants. To the equipment of each company will be added a four-mule kit wagon and the necessary additional riding horses and pack and draft mules. On this wagon will be carried apparatus for wire and wireless telegraphy and the most modern visual signals."

There will be no complaint from Germany next year that the midshipmen do not visit her ports, according to the itinerary of the practice cruise which was announced at the Navy Department on Thursday, Feb. 23. According to this plan the fleet will leave Annapolis June 5 and arrive in Queenstown June 19. It will leave Queenstown June 27, and arrive in Kiel, Germany, July 3. After celebrating the Fourth of July at Kiel, it will remain there until the 12th, and sail for Bergen, Norway, arriving at that port July 15. Leaving Norway on July 23 it will sail for Gibraltar, where it will arrive Aug. 2, and remain until Aug. 8. It is due to return to Solomons Island, Md., on Aug. 23, and leave for Annapolis on Aug. 28.

The trip of the U.S.S. Delaware from Hampton Roads, Va., to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, without a stop, at an average speed of 13½ knots, or 4,600 miles in sixteen days, is hailed by Brazilians as a world's record. Officers of the Brazilian navy are enthusiastic over the warship. The *Jornal do Commercio*, in an editorial leader, suggests that that government should study the United States as an aid to its future financing, and quotes statistics to prove that this country is the richest and most powerful nation. The Delaware, which is carrying the body of Anibal Cruz, Chilean Minister at Washington, to Valparaiso, sailed for that port Feb. 22.

The idea of commemorating the centenary of the signature of peace between the United States and England in 1914, which is the subject of a bill now before our Congress, is well received at Ghent, where Mr. Attwell, the American consul, is in negotiations with the local authorities in regard to the celebration.



## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

The President has approved the bill "to appoint Frederick W. Olcott, late a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy of the United States, to the rank held by him at the time of his retirement; and when so appointed he shall be placed on the list of retired officers of the Navy, unlimited, on account of disability incurred in line of duty."

The bill (S. 1530) to reorganize the Dental Corps of the Army was favorably reported in the Senate Feb. 20. This is the measure which failed of adoption in the Army Appropriation bill, providing for rank up to major in the Dental Corps.

The Pension Appropriation bill (H.R. 20157) was reported in the Senate on Feb. 21, with the provision for the eighteen pension agencies restored.

In the Senate on Feb. 21 favorable report was made on S. 7746, to erect a monument at Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the Signal Corps.

Mr. Warner, from the Senate Military Committee, on Feb. 21 reported in amended form S. 4183, to create a "Civil War Volunteer Retired List."

The Senate on Feb. 14 passed S. 10224, to restore, in part, the rank of Lieuts. Thomas Marcus Molloy and Joseph Henry Crozier, U.S.R.C.S.

Mr. Frye has offered as a proposed Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill: "Provided, That the two revenue cutters authorized by the Act entitled 'An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide two new revenue cutters, and for other purposes,' approved April 21, 1910, or either of them, may, upon request of the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be constructed in any navy yard on the basis of the actual cost of construction."

The Senate Military Committee favorably reported on Feb. 16 S. 10770: "That hereafter military attachés while serving on duty at embassies abroad shall have the rank of colonel, and while serving on duty at legations abroad shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel; Provided, That all officers serving as military attachés shall continue to receive the same pay and allowances which they receive under existing law, and nothing in this act shall be construed to increase such pay or allowances."

Mr. McCumber on Feb. 21 offered as a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill: "That from and after the passage of this act petty officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service in the Regular or Volunteer forces prior to April 9, 1865, shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade upon the retired list by reason of such service: Provided, That if such advanced rank or rating shall not carry with it an increase of pay, or if there be no higher enlisted grade to which advancement may be made as herein authorized, then and in such cases said men shall receive an increase of pay of twenty per centum over and above the retired pay actually received by them, respectively, at the time of the passage of this act. That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any person in the Navy or Marine Corps, and that its provisions shall not operate to create any claim for back pay."

Mr. Briggs offers as a proposed Senate amendment to the Military Academy bill: "Provided, That whenever any cadetship at the U.S. Military Academy is available for the appointment of a cadet from any state at large, or from any Congressional district or territory, the President shall appoint a cadet from the United States at large to fill such cadetship unless the proper Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress shall nominate an eligible candidate for appointment to such cadetship within six months after having been requested by the War Department to nominate such a candidate. It is understood that the Military Committee of the Senate has agreed to report favorably upon the Briggs amendment with one modification. In addition to providing that the President, after six months, is authorized to appoint cadets to fill vacancies where the Senators and Representatives have failed to nominate, he will be authorized to appoint thirty of the alternates who have passed the examination, but have been unable to gain admission to the Academy because their principals have also passed. Those that have given the matter considerable study are of the opinion that this legislation will keep the Academy almost up to its authorized strength. It will encourage alternates to take the examination, and will open the way for worthy young men to get into the Academy from every section of the country."

The Senate Naval Committee on Feb. 16 favorably reported H.R. 24145, for the establishment of marine schools and for other purposes, adding "Baltimore, Norfolk and Corpus Christi."

Mr. Piles, in the Senate on Feb. 22, offered as a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill a paragraph appropriating \$25,000 for a Pacific coast torpedo station. Mr. Dewey proposed two amendments to the Naval bill, one to increase the limit of cost of the battleship Florida from \$6,000,000 to \$6,400,000; the other to allow the settlement of accounts of officers paid while on temporary leaves since 1899.

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House on Feb. 20 passed the Claims bill with the French spoliation items and navy yard overtime charges eliminated.

The House on Feb. 21 passed S. 10476, for the relief of P.A. Paymor, Edwin M. Hacker; also S. Res. 358:

That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate a list of names of soldiers of Cos. B, C and D, of the 25th Infantry, recommended as eligible for re-enlistment by the "court of inquiry relative to the affray at Brownsville, Texas," who have applied for re-enlistment or have re-enlisted under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, and special orders of the War Department, numbered S.O. 79, April 7, 1909, concerning court of inquiry.

Also H.R. 18696, relating to the erection by Rodman Wanamaker and others of a statue to the American Indian; also S.J. Res. 131, to receive two Chinese subjects as students at West Point Military Academy.

The House also passed on Feb. 21 H. J. Res. 276: "Resolved, etc., That in all laws approved during the year 1910, and having for their object the removal of disabilities accruing from defective records in the military or naval service of the United States, the words 'Provided, That, other than as above set forth, no bounty, pay, pension or other emolument shall accrue prior to or by reason of the passage of this act,' shall not prohibit or prevent the granting of a pension on an application

made after the approval of this act, and accruing only from the date of said application."

Also an amendment of Sec. 4875, Revised Statutes, increasing the compensation of the superintendent at Arlington (Va.) Cemetery to \$100 a month.

Rights of way through Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Mackenzie military reservations are granted by S. 9904 and S. 9903, passed by the House Feb. 21.

The House also passed, Feb. 21, S.J. Res. 140, to loan tents to Confederate Veterans for reunion at Little Rock.

Favorable reports were made in the House Feb. 17 on H. Res. 291, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Melchor Batista; H.R. 10313, to provide for the appointment and retirement of late Ensign John Tracey Edson as lieutenant in the U.S. Navy; S. 8608, to authorize the President of the United States to place upon the retired list of the U.S. Navy Surg. I. W. Kite with the rank of medical inspector.

No action has been reported from committee on the bill to give warrant rank to non-commissioned officers of the Army.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 364, Mr. La Follette.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate a report on: (1) Copies of any and all orders which have been issued by the Secretary or his subordinates and of all communications received or sent by the Navy Department pertaining to the construction in private shipyards of two battleships for the account of the Argentine Republic. (2) What, if any, plans of guns, gun mounts and other appliances pertaining to the armament of battleships the property of the Government of the United States in the custody of the Navy Department have been loaned, transmitted or communicated to either the representative of the Argentine Republic or to representatives of any shipbuilding company? (3) What, if any, of such plans cover devices which hitherto through patents or secrecy have been the exclusive property of the U.S. Government? (4) What, if any, work has been done in the navy yard at Washington or elsewhere by any officials or employees of the Navy Department, civilians, or otherwise, to aid in the construction and armament of the two battleships being built in this country for the Argentine Republic? (5) If any such plans have been so divulged, or if such work has been performed by employees of the Navy Department, by whose authority has such action been taken and such work performed?

S. Res. 365, Mr. La Follette.—Directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate copies of any written communications and report upon any verbal communications which may have passed between the State Department and any other department of the Government of the United States, or between the State Department and any department or representative of the Argentine Republic, and any other communications, written or verbal, which may have been issued or received by the State Department pertaining to the construction and armament in this country of two battleships for the Argentine Republic.

## HOUSE PASSES NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House on Feb. 22 passed the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 32212). We gave the items of the bill in detail in our issue of Feb. 4, pages 657 and 658. Discussion of the measure is noted elsewhere in this issue. We give here a summary of the net result of the vote on the bill, which has been reduced in its total by some \$197,400 to \$125,254,138.

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The text of the bill under the heading, "Increase of the Navy," as finally agreed to in the House, contains several new restrictions and limitations, and is as follows:

That, for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the President is hereby authorized to have constructed two first class battleships, each carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed, at least equal to that of any known battleship, and the greatest practicable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$6,000,000 each.

Two fleet colliers, of fourteen knots' trial speed when carrying not less than 12,500 tons of cargo and bunker coal, to cost not to exceed \$1,000,000 each.

Eight torpedo-boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, and to cost not to exceed \$325,000 each.

Four submarine torpedo-boats, in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,000,000, and the sum of \$800,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the construction of any boat by any person, firm or corporation which has not at the time of the commencement and construction of said vessel established an eight-hour workday for all employees, laborers and mechanics engaged or to be engaged in the construction of the vessels named herein.

Construction and machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, \$13,531,785.79: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the construction of any boat by any person, firm or corporation which has not at the time of the commencement and during the construction of said vessels established an eight-hour workday for all employees, laborers and mechanics engaged, or to be engaged, in the construction of the vessels named herein: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to payments to be made under contracts made prior to the approval of this act. Provided, That no part of the appropriation shall be used for the payment of the construction of any collier the total cost of which, exclusive of indirect labor, shall exceed \$1,000,000.

Increase of the Navy; torpedo-boats: On account of submarine torpedo-boats and subsurface destroyers, heretofore authorized \$890,833.88: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the construction of any boat by any person, firm or corporation which has not at the time of the commencement and during the construction of said vessels established an eight-hour workday for all employees, laborers and mechanics engaged in doing the work for which this appropriation is made: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to payments to be made upon contracts made prior to the approval of this act.

Armor and armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels authorized, \$10,532,928: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for armor for vessels except upon contracts for such armor when awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of armor or armament from any persons, firms or corporations that have entered into any combination, agreement, conspiracy or understanding the effect, object or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of a fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the furnishing of any of said armor and armament, and no purchase of armor or armament shall be made at a price in excess of 100 per cent. above the actual cost of manufacture.

Provided, That no part of any sum hereby appropriated under "Increase of the Navy" shall be used for the payment of any clerical, drafting, inspection and messenger service, or for pay of any of the other classified force, under the various bureaus of the Navy Department, District of Columbia.

That no part of any sum appropriated by this act shall be used for any expense of the Navy Department at Washington

unless specific authority is given by law for such expenditure.

Provided, That no part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of structural steel, ship plates, armor, armament or machinery from any persons, firms or corporations who have combined or conspired to monopolize the interstate or foreign commerce of the United States, or the commerce between the states and any territory or the District of Columbia, in any of the articles aforesaid, and no purchase of structural steel, ship plates or machinery shall be made at a price in excess of a reasonable profit above the actual cost of manufacture. And no purchase of armor or armament shall be made at a price in excess of 100 per cent. above the actual cost of manufacture. But this limitation shall in no case apply to any existing contract.

Provisions under this head stricken from the bill on points of order were: (1) Increase of limit of cost of battleship Florida from \$6,000,000 to \$6,400,000; (2) to repeal the eight-hour law restriction in last year's bill; (3) to repeal the clause in last year's bill requiring one of the battleships to be built in a navy yard; (4) to repeal the restriction that not more than one of the two battleships authorized last year shall be constructed by the same contractor; (5) to authorize construction by private contract at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000 the collier authorized in 1908, designated to be built in a Pacific coast navy yard; (6) to grant the Secretary of the Navy authority to designate navy yards to build vessels authorized in the bill in the event of a combination to restrict competition.

## OTHER FEATURES

Where the bill authorizes special amounts for repairs on vessels, the Nanshan has been included, making the clause read: "Georgia, \$500,000; Virginia, \$500,000; Arethusa, \$120,000; Iroquois, \$25,000; Nero, \$45,000; Nanshan, \$55,000."

All the appropriations given in our report of the bill on pages 657 and 658, Feb. 4, under the heading, "Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," have been adopted by the House, with the exception of the appropriation of \$150,000 toward 150-ton floating crane for the Boston Navy Yard, this item being voted out of the bill; \$2,000 for shears motor and \$20,000 for pump motors at the Philadelphia Navy Yard are also stricken out; the appropriation of \$100,000 for the new foundry at the Washington Navy Yard is for the foundry alone, and not for "equipment." To the appropriation for Portsmouth Navy Yard \$100,000 is added for continuing the extension of the quay wall.

The appropriation of \$75,000 for the John Paul Jones crypt in the Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis is refused, and the following paragraph adopted:

The Secretary of the Navy shall have plans and specifications and estimates prepared for the cost of the completion of the crypt at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as a permanent resting place for the body of John Paul Jones, and shall report the same to the next session of Congress.

Under "Marine Corps, Pay of Civil Force," the pay of the chief clerk to the Major General Commandant is put back to \$1,600, the House not sanctioning an increase to \$2,000.

## NEW PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Under "Ordnance": Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in experiments unless in the development of armor-piercing projectiles and high explosives an attack on heavy turret armor and heavy belt armor is made by armor-piercing projectiles at not less than 15,000 yards.

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to loan, at his discretion, to the city of Detroit, Mich., for exhibition in the Detroit Museum of Art, the silver service presented to the U.S.S. Detroit by the city of Detroit: Provided, That should another vessel be hereafter named after the city of Detroit the said silver service shall be returned by the city of Detroit to such vessel: And provided further, That no expense shall be caused the United States Government by the delivery of the said service, the same to be delivered at such time and under such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Navy and A. H. Griffith, the director of the Detroit Museum of Art.

Under "Coal and Transportation": Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to transport coal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean: And provided further, That in the event of the coal companies on the Pacific coast improperly and unduly raising the price of coal the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to purchase coal from British Columbia, or such other place where a proper price can be obtained.

## STRICKEN OUT ON POINTS OF ORDER.

Provisos stricken out on points of order include: (1) Providing for a Medical Reserve Corps; (2) pay from date of rank; (3) and (4) authorizing adjustments of accounts; (5) appropriating \$50,000 to enable the Hydrographic Office to print its own ocean charts; (6) giving the Secretary of the Navy discretion as to transfer of floating drydocks; (7) abandonment of certain naval reservations at San Juan and Culebra, P.R.; Port Royal, S. C.; New London, Conn., and Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; (8) sale of certain naval hospital grounds in Washington, D.C.; (9) "Provided further, That in fixing the cost of work under the various naval appropriations, the direct and indirect charges incident thereto shall be included in such cost: And provided further, That the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts shall keep the money accounts of the naval establishment in such manner as to show such charges and shall report the same annually for the information of Congress"; (10) under "Bureau of Equipment" the clause "including the purchase of the necessary sites for wireless telegraph shore stations" is stricken out.

## AMENDMENTS OFFERED WITHOUT SUCCESS.

By Mr. Sims:

From and after the passage of this act the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company shall not carry nor deliver freight or passengers to any point, except to the Washington Navy Yard, over its present tracks on K and Canal streets S.E., being the navy yard connection.

By Mr. Padgett:

To reduce the battleship authorization to one.

By Mr. Hobson:

To increase the battleship authorization to three.

One first-class armored cruiser of as high speed as any known vessel of its class, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament and having as great a radius of action as practicable, and to cost not to exceed \$7,000,000, exclusive of armor and armament.

Provided, That in construing the law of May 13, 1908, providing for pay of the Navy, wherever no rate of pay is therein specified the pay shall not be construed as less than Army pay for like conditions and grades.

Provided, That \$350,000 of this amount shall be expended for the purchase or manufacture of shell of such proven design as will carry under tested gun pressures of not less than 30,000 pounds per square inch explosive charges of not less than 150 pounds weight of either the explosive now in use in the naval service or of explosive gelatin.

Provided, That after the passage of this act the sword-



master at the Naval Academy shall have the same rank, pay, emoluments and privileges of retirement as the master of the sword at the Military Academy.

Provided, That the unexpended balance of the sum of \$445,000 appropriated on account of torpedoboats whose vitals are located below the normal load water line by the naval appropriation act approved June 24, 1910, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the construction of five torpedoboats of said type, about sixty-five feet in length, to have a speed exceeding twenty-four knots, for which the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract in the usual way.

No part of any sum appropriated by this act shall be used for the purchase of projectiles until \$350,000 of the amount available for the purchase of projectiles is used for the purchase or manufacture of shell of such proven design as will carry under tested gun pressures of not less than 30,000 pounds per square inch explosive charges of not less than 150 pounds weight, of either the explosives now in use in the naval service or of explosive gelatin.

High explosive shell, capable of carrying explosive gelatin under usual gun pressure, in charges of not less than 150 pounds, \$350,000.

By Mr. Sulzer:

The Secretary of the Navy shall build one of the first-class battleships authorized in this act in such navy yard as he may designate, and may build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he shall designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement or understanding, the effect, object or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

Provided always, That one of the battleships herein authorized shall be constructed in one of the navy yards.

To provide five fleet colliers instead of two.

By Mr. Rainey:

Provided, That no official having any connection with any steel company, or receiving or expecting to receive royalties from any steel company, shall be permitted to serve on any board charged with executing in any way the provisions of this paragraph or of any other paragraph in this bill providing for the expenditure of money.

By Mr. Weeks:

To include as an amendment the Naval Militia bill.

By Mr. Foss:

A bill relating to the P.B. & W. R.R. track connection with the Washington Navy Yard.

By Mr. Mondell:

Two transports of not less than twenty-one knots' trial speed, and to cost not more than \$2,000,000 each.

By Mr. Humphrey, of Washington:

For six submarines instead of four.

By Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania:

Provided, That the draft of such battleships shall not exceed thirty feet.

That no battleship shall hereafter be constructed in any navy yard until at least two navy yards are fully equipped to enter upon and complete such construction.

By Mr. Rucker, of Colorado:

To strike out all battleship authorization.

By Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey:

And the limit of cost, exclusive of armor and armament, of the battleship authorized and directed by the naval appropriation act, approved June 24, 1910, to be constructed in one of the navy yards, is hereby increased to \$6,310,000, on the basis of the actual cost of labor and materials.

By Mr. Stanley:

To create a "Committee on Iron and Steel Combinations and Monopolies."

#### DEBATE ON THE NAVY BILL.

The speech of Mr. Foss, chairman of the House Naval Committee, explaining the Naval bill was interrupted by numerous interrogations as to the relative cost of building ships in navy yards and in private shipyards. Mr. Foss stated that experience has been that the building of colliers in navy yards has cost about fifty per cent. more than by private contract.

"Mr. Fitzgerald: The gentleman knows that was true in years when there was competition, but if there is no competition in the yards the price of private contracts immediately jumps from sixty to eighty per cent.

"Mr. Foss: The gentleman from California [Mr. Knowland] has referred to the estimate that was made by the Mare Island Navy Yard at \$1,403,000, if I remember rightly, to build a collier in the navy yard, whereas to-day we have similar colliers being built by private contract at the Maryland Steel Company and also at Cramps for less than \$900,000. The expense of leaves of absence amounts to a good deal in our Navy every year. In all the navy yards and stations fifteen days' leave of absence amounted to \$963,000 during the last fiscal year, and then the seven holidays and the Saturday afternoons amounted to \$591,000 in the fiscal year 1910.

"Mr. Padgett: Admiral Watt testified that the increased cost of a navy yard built ship was fifty-eight per cent., and there is no use in our dodging around that question.

"Mr. Fitzgerald: Which statement is incorrect, of course.

"Mr. Padgett: It is correct, if you will take the figures here, \$3,946,000 for the ship built under contract and \$6,400,000 for the ship built in the navy yard.

"Mr. Sterling: Does the gentleman think that the fact that the Government is prepared to build these ships, and the fact that it maintains yards to build them, has any influence on the bids by private parties? Does it not tend to keep down the cost of building in that way?

"Mr. Foss: In my judgment it has not had any effect whatever; that is to say, before we entered upon the construction of ships in the navy yards we were getting our battleships built at a reasonable cost, and much less than the cost of the ship that was built in the government navy yard. If we should provide that the New York be constructed by private contract, without any limitation as to the eight-hour law, we would save in the construction of that ship more than two and a half million dollars, and then, with the modification of the contract of the Texas with the Newport News Company, we would save another million, and there would be three and a half million dollars at least saved in the construction of those two battleships authorized last year.

"Mr. Fitzgerald: Is it not a fact that great economies would be effected in this work in the yards if the line officers were sent to sea on the ships and men who have made a specialty of construction were put in charge of this work?

"Mr. Foss: Well, that is my view of it, I will say to the gentleman, and I will say further that if you

separate the strictly military duties of a yard from the industrial duties, and introduce more of the civilian element into the industrial operation of the yard, that would bring down the cost of these government-built ships. I am in favor of continuing the Meyer plan for the next year, so the Navy Department might have opportunity to make a fair and reasonable trial of it.

"Mr. Fitzgerald: The gentleman knows it has been a failure so far. Why should he be willing to continue that plan at a greater expense to the Government and then complain against the plan of building ships which will control the operations of the shipbuilding trust, because he thinks we are somewhat more favorable to the mechanics than to those who have the capital invested?

"Mr. Foss: I think the Department ought to have another year's trial, anyway."

Mr. Fitzgerald made an elaborate argument, illustrated by statistics, to sustain his contention that the Meyer system was a failure, saying: "If that is the result of the new system of putting the yards under military control, if that is the result of a system of putting line officers in charge of great industrial organizations and to supervise the expending of millions of money in building and repairing ships, it is time that system was changed and the work was put in control of men educated and trained to do effective work in such establishments. So far as I am concerned, this system of keeping costs which results in misleading and deceiving members of Congress and the public as to what can be accomplished by the Government must stop. I hope that in the next Congress a reorganization will be effected which will put these naval establishments in control of men fitted to conduct great industrial enterprises and take them from under the control of men who are educated and prepared to fight and to handle great ships, but who are not fitted to conduct industrial operations." Paymaster General Rogers was quoted by Mr. Fitzgerald as authority for some of his statements. The speaker also quoted from an article in the January number of the *Shifftan*, a technical magazine published in Germany, adding: "So that the opinion entertained by many in this country, that there is a combination among the shipbuilding concerns in the United States upon government contracts, is shared by keen observers in other countries. The way to smash the combination is to keep alive government yard competition. It will prevent the government being put into the clutches of the trust, from which it only escaped a few years ago."

#### USE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. Hobson said: "I am in favor of developing the navy yard. I am in favor of a reasonable amount of construction being maintained at first class navy yards. I am in favor of the eight-hour law not only in government yards, but in its extension as far as government work goes to every contract that is made with the Government, and, in fact, I am in favor of all the government influence being used to extend the general adoption of the eight-hour law." Mr. Hobson argued at length in favor of providing for getting the Service equipped with shells "which we ought to have had for the last ten years, a shell that will hold high explosives for use at long ranges." He said: "Practically every advance in ordnance, in torpedoes, in armament of various kinds, has frequently had to come in spite of the Navy Department. If the gentleman from Illinois will ask the people at the Navy Department they will tell him that the sinking of the *Puritan* was a revelation to the Secretary of the Navy and all of his advisers; the penetration of the *Katakina* armor was equally surprising to advocates of high explosive shells. An explosion of 200 pounds of explosive gelatin, which was calculated to be equivalent to a 12-inch shell exploded alongside her armor plate, produced a hydraulic wedge, forced downward, and which not only blew in the armor plate itself, but carried the effect below the armor plate into the weak part of the ship. That kind of fire, with such destructive effect, ought not to be neglected in this country. Those nations which we may be called upon to meet in battle are developing that fire, and it is a pity that we have to come down here year after year on the floor of Congress and try to get the Department to make experiments to establish the efficiency of shells which have decided the fate of battles and the fate of nations. It was promised us in the Naval Committee three years ago that they would make experiments, but we had to finally compel them to make them.

"Mr. Poindexter: Has anything been done toward equipping the American Navy with high explosive shells?

"Mr. Hobson: Nothing in the way of outside explosive shells. It is an unfortunate fact that both the Ordnance Department of the Army and the Navy about ten or twelve years ago committed themselves to armor penetration. The Navy Department now proposes to sink the old Texas and establish the fact that they can sink a battleship with armor-piercing shell. Such a test will prove nothing unless it is made at a range of at least 12,000 yards and the effect judged by the penetrations secured on the thick armor. Modern ships are designed so that they cannot be sunk by penetrations made near their ends. When this test is made it will be interesting to know how many hits were required to sink her, and make a comparison with the results of the single outside explosive shell on the belt of the *Puritan*, which sunk her in two minutes."

#### NAVAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Padgett denied that there had been any saving in the expenses of the Navy, saying: "The opinion gathered from the statement of the Secretary of the Navy was that efficiency and economy had saved \$2,000,000, and when we came to analyze this we found that the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering stated that of the supposed \$2,000,000 only \$750,000 was due to the increased efficiency and that \$1,250,000 was due to reduced cruising. There is no reduction. The fact is that the naval program for the increase of the Navy is larger in this bill than it was in last year's bill. The difference in the actual appropriations of this year and the actual appropriations last year shows that the Department has not asked for the usual and ordinary appropriations this year. And that is shown by the testimony of Admiral Watt, where he shows that, having unexpended balances of \$6,000,000, he is proposing to use that continuing appropriation, instead of asking for the appropriations this year."

The time occupied with the debate on the bill was largely devoted to wholly irrelevant discussions as to the comparative advantages of Republican and Democratic rule, peace, reciprocity, etc., with which Congressmen delight to waste the time required for the prompt dispatch of public business.

All but one of the consignments of rails to be used in the work of raising the old U.S.S. *Maine* at Havana, Cuba, have arrived. A few "T" rails needed for enclosing the cylinders are expected to arrive shortly. Capt.

H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., hopes that Congress will grant an additional appropriation needed to complete the work. Work on the *Maine* has progressed to such an extent that virtually fifty per cent. of the task of building the immense cofferdam around the sunken wreck is completed. Eight of the twenty cylinders are now closed; six more are half finished and the start made on two others. At the present rate the big steel piles are being driven into the harbor bottom the Engineers still hold that the contract will be ready for the final unwatering of the wreck not later than April 1.

#### THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The House on Feb. 22 passed the Fortifications bill, as noted on page 754.

In the debate on the Fortifications Appropriation bill in the House Feb. 22 Mr. Smith, of Iowa, who had charge of the bill, said: "This bill carries, in round numbers, \$5,300,000. It is the lowest Fortification bill since that for the fiscal year of 1907, and, with the exception of the bill for 1907, is the lowest in amount carried for eleven years. The amounts appropriated are almost equally divided between continental United States and the insular possessions. It does not include, however, any appropriations for the fortification of the Panama Canal, for the reason that that will come before the House in the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. The appropriations for the Hawaiian Islands are practically closed, and now, as the appropriations for the Philippines have largely been made, I want to say that it is my belief that upon the completion of a somewhat small additional amount of work upon the island of Corregidor it will become one of the great historic fortresses of the world, and the most impenetrable citadel now in existence on this earth. Honolulu and its harbor and Pearl Channel and Pearl Harbor will be amply defended when the money now appropriated here, or contemplated to be appropriated, shall be expended. The fortifications on Pearl Harbor are complete so far as mounting the 12-inch guns are concerned, but the harbor is not yet open. What we can possibly fortify would be harbors, and there is no harbor upon the other side of the island and a landing might be effected there, and against such a landing we can rely for our defense upon the protection of the American Army, which, I believe, will be there in time to prevent a force landing on the island back of these fortifications."

Mr. Hobson stated that a war game had been worked out in which a landing was made on the opposite side and Pearl Harbor taken from the rear. In reply to a question from Mr. Stafford, Mr. Smith said that nothing had been done with reference to fortifying Alaska. Mr. Smith complained that the War Department suddenly changed its plans overnight from two guns to 1,000 men to three guns to 1,000 men, and announced that the Militia supply was more than \$700,000 short, although it had been given in prior military bills the full estimated equipment. He explained that the plans of the War Department called for a supply of ammunition ultimately equal to one hour's maximum fire of every battery in the United States. "No vessel can stay in front and in range of a seacoast gun for any great length of time, for it will either knock the fortifications to pieces or the fortifications will knock it to pieces. In continental United States, as only one coast is in probable danger at one time, that they have a reserve of another hour's fire on the other coast that can be transported for use, but in the insular possessions they claim they should have a two hours' fire."

A discussion arose as to which was the more economical, government work or private contract, and General Crozier was cited in proof of the statement that work could be done cheaper in government workshops than in private manufactories.

In the course of the debate on the Fortifications bill the following bonquets were thrown at General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A.:

"Mr. Smith, of Iowa: I want to say, whatever may be my views about the Navy, that I regard General Crozier, who is in charge of the manufacturing operations at the arsenals, as one of the greatest administrative officers I ever knew.

"Mr. Cox, of Indiana: So do I.

"Mr. Smith: And a great manufacturer, who handles this work with wonderful administrative ability.

"Mr. Cox: The gentleman and I quite agree about that."

#### THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

An appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the construction of seacoast batteries on the Canal Zone is carried by the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, reported to the House on Thursday, Feb. 23. In the same section there was an item of \$1,000,000 for the purchase, manufacture and test of seacoast cannon and the purchase of necessary machinery for the manufacture of seacoast equipment at the arsenal.

The bill carries a total of \$2,463,172.12 for the general expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service, exclusive of items under special heads. It contains an appropriation of \$7,000 for the improvement of the depot for the Service at Arundel Cove, Md., and \$150 for medals for excellence in marksmanship; \$175,000 is the amount which the bill carries for repairs to revenue cutters. It includes \$20,000 for improvements at Fort Trumbull, to convert it into a school of instruction for revenue cutter cadets, and an appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction of two cutters authorized at the last session of Congress. The estimate for the balance is \$350,000, which results in an increase of \$200,000 over last year, \$150,000 having been appropriated by last year's bill. The following are the estimates for the Service in detail: Pay of officers, \$862,717.50; warrant officers and enlisted men, \$877,128.12; rations of crews, \$125,000; pilots and instructors employed, \$5,600; commuted rations of warrant and petty officers and others, \$62,226.50; commutation of quarters, \$15,300; light and heat, \$5,000; fuel and water, \$220,000; ship chandlery and engineers' stores and supplies and outfits, \$231,200; traveling expenses, \$21,000; contingent expenses, \$23,000; depot, \$15,000; total, \$2,463,172.12.

The following items are included in the bill: Appliances for disabled soldiers not entitled to artificial limbs or trusses, \$2,000; trusses for disabled soldiers, \$5,000; repairs for Army Medical Museum Building in Washington, D.C., immediately available, \$10,000; support and medical treatment for destitute patients under contract with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon General of the Army, \$19,000; for the support, clothing and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane, the patients from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, \$334,400; for printing and binding for the War Department, \$263,000.



## THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, in a report by wireless to the Navy Department from Guantanamo Feb. 19, on the work of the fleet during the week, said: "Fleet, including cruisers, scouts and destroyers, spent part of week at fleet battle exercises at sea, returning to anchorage each afternoon. Many ships coaled during night to be ready for battle exercises on the following day. Searchlight drill Friday night. The destroyers standardized over the measured mile. Ships had boat drills, under oars and sail, during late afternoon. At night, fire and general quarters. Two hundred men qualified during week in swimming."

The Louisiana, Kansas and New Hampshire will leave Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on March 6, and will arrive about March 10 at Hampton Roads, for docking at the Norfolk Yard. The South Carolina, now at Norfolk, will not proceed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to rejoin the fleet, as was originally intended, but on the completion of repairs will proceed to Hampton Roads and await the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet.

The ships of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet will be docked before the spring target practice. It is probable that they will go on the docks shortly after March 10. This change in the time of docking the ships of the Second Division has been made necessary on account of the plans for enlarging the docks at Norfolk. The contractors wish to begin the work of remodeling the docks early in the spring, and the Navy Department, in order to get the dock in shape in time to handle some of the large new ships, has made arrangements to turn the plant over to the contractors at the earliest date possible.

In May both divisions of destroyers of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, under Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, will be called upon to operate under war conditions in certain exercises, in regard to which Commander Williams will receive definite instructions later.

The submarines of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet (Cuttlefish, Tarantula, Viper, Grayling, Bonita, Narwhal, Salmon, Snapper, Stingray and Tarpon) and the tenders Castine and Severn will leave the Norfolk Yard about March 1 for Chesapeake Bay, where they will operate during March, April and May.

The Dixie, now at Key West, has been ordered to proceed to New York for stores, and thence to Hampton Roads, to arrive by March 15.

The destroyers Smith, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Paulding, Drayton and Roe and the tender Dixie will leave Key West in time to arrive at Hampton Roads by March 12. It is expected that these destroyers will remain at Hampton Roads until about May 1. The destroyer Sterrett, now at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, to arrive by March 12.

The Birmingham, Chester and Salem have been ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., to arrive about March 1, for torpedo practice. The vessels will leave Pensacola about March 10 for Hampton Roads for temporary duty with the Atlantic Fleet during target practice. Upon completion of target practice the vessels will proceed to New York for liberty, and thence to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., to arrive by May 1, for repairs.

Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. New Hampshire, reported by wireless to the Navy Department on Feb. 20 that while engaged in a friendly boxing bout on board the New Hampshire at Guantanamo, Cuba, Edward Joseph Scully, a seaman, was accidentally killed by a fall. Scully was a native of Providence, R.I., where his father, Michael J. Scully, is now living. He entered the naval service about two years ago. This is about the fourth case of accidental killing during boxing in the Navy within the past few years.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. torpedoboot destroyer Trippe had two more of her series of standardization trials off Rockland, Me., Feb. 22, making two runs of four hours each. During the trials it is reported she maintained an average speed of 27.68 knots. The destroyer, it is said further, was well within the guarantee as to both oil and water consumption on both trials. The wind was fresh and the sea a trifle rough.

The U.S. torpedoboot destroyer Monaghan was successfully launched at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Newport News, Va., Feb. 18. The sponsor was Miss Eleanor H. Monaghan, a sister of the Navy officer for whom the vessel was named. He was Ensign John Robert Monaghan, of Spokane, Wash., who lost his life in an engagement with the Samoans near Apia, April 1, 1899. He died, according to the report of Captain White, "in the heroic performance of his duty, one brave man against a score of savages," trying to save his comrade, Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, U.S.N. The destroyer slipped down the ways and glided gracefully out upon the waters of the Chesapeake, and was caught by a government tug and towed to an anchorage, to await completion. She has a length over all of 293 feet 10 inches, beam 26 feet 1½ inches, and a full load displacement of 889 tons. Her estimated speed will be 29.50, with an indicated horsepower of 12,000. She will have Thornycroft boilers and three screw turbines of Parsons type.

The orders to the Prairie, now at Boston, have been so far modified that the vessel will proceed from Boston to Philadelphia, and thence to Hampton Roads.

A fire in the dynamo room of the battleship New Jersey, lying in the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., Feb. 20, was put out by the New Jersey's crew. The fire did little damage beyond burning some canvas.

The U.S.S. Warrington has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as soon as practicable after delivery by contractors.

The U.S.S. Burrows was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 21, 1911. The Burrows has been ordered to proceed, when ready for sea, to Newport, and thence to Hampton Roads.

The U.S.S. Raleigh was placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Feb. 21, 1911.

Three armored French cruisers, the Gloire, Admiral Aube and Conde, anchored in the Mississippi River off Canal street, New Orleans, La., Feb. 23. They were ordered to New Orleans by the French government to participate in the Mardi Gras festivities. Six hundred French bluejackets will march in the parades.

Mons. Maxim Laubeuf, who was constructor for a long time in the French navy, will leave France for New

York on board the Lorraine on Feb. 25. He will visit the United States, it is reported, for the purpose of submitting his type of submarine to the American Government.

While the French armored cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau was undergoing full-power trials Feb. 2 off Lorient three severe shocks were felt on board. The port engine stopped and water forced its way into the ship. The cruiser was steered into port at Lorient and docked for repairs. It is supposed that the Waldeck-Rousseau came into collision with a sunken wreck or with a submerged rock.

The Morning Post of London, England, Feb. 23, announces a new gun of 15-inch bore to supersede the 12 and 13.5 guns on the Dreadnoughts. It also prints rumors of a new development in the shape of a 3-inch gun on the rapid fire principle.

The U.S. Bureau of Fisheries will send the Fish Commission steamer Albatross on a scientific cruise, and by special arrangement the American Museum of Natural History in New York will co-operate. Dr. Charles H. Townsend, acting director of the museum, has been placed in full charge of the expedition. The Albatross is scheduled to sail from San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25. Collecting parties will be landed in lower California to gather specimens of birds, reptiles, mammals and of the plant life of the coast. The New York Zoological Society and the New York Botanical Garden will be represented in these landing parties. Dredging to depths of two and a half miles will be carried on, and an expert from the American Museum will make molds of the deep sea fishes and invertebrates while the specimens are fresh, something never done before. The Gulf of California will be explored and the pearl shell fisheries studied, with a view to transplanting pearl shell oysters to Florida waters. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N., commands the Albatross.

In the U.S. Hydrographic Bulletin for Feb. 15, 1911, Capt. Brandenburg, of the German steamer Morgenstern, reports that on Jan. 31, at 9:33 a.m., in lat. 42° 25' N., long 50° 14' W., during a moderate gale from S.W., with high sea and increasing ground swell from S.W., vessel's true course being S. 82° W., speed seven knots, she was struck by and shipped a tremendously high wave of extraordinary dimensions, running from the S.W., which swept the vessel from stem to stern, doing considerable damage to deck gear, ventilators, lifeboats, davits, hatches, iron rails, stanchions, steam pipes, bridge and deckhouse. The height of the wave was estimated by Captain Brandenburg and the chief officer, who were on the bridge, to have been at least sixty-five feet, with a length of 300 to 350 feet. Length of vessel, 447 feet. The crew's nest, fifty feet above sea level, composed of quarter-inch steel plating, was totally stove in. The lookout escaped. The vessel was struck so suddenly that the engines could not be stopped. The French steamer Florida, on Jan. 30, at one a.m., in lat. 41° N., long. 62° 10' W., reports that during a very violent hurricane from the south, with an exceedingly rough and dangerous sea, she was struck on the port bow by a wave eighteen to twenty yards high. One-third of the deck was forced under water, and the vessel was shaken as if it had been in collision. The wave came from about two points on the port bow. Vessel making from four to five knots at the time. An examination showed that five timbers and fifty rivets were broken.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beakman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

## LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Birmingham, sailed Feb. 17 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Mobile, Ala.  
Yankton, arrived Feb. 18 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Dixie, arrived Feb. 20 at Key West, Fla.  
Roe, arrived Feb. 22 at Key West, Fla.  
Paulding and Drayton, arrived Feb. 23 at Key West, Fla.  
Tennessee, Chester and Salem, arrived Feb. 21 at New Orleans, La.  
Montana and North Carolina, arrived Feb. 21 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
Petrel, arrived Feb. 21 at Santo Domingo City.  
Paduch, arrived Feb. 21 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.  
Maryland, sailed Feb. 21 from San Francisco, Cal., for Seattle, Wash.  
West Virginia, sailed Feb. 21 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash.  
Hannibal, arrived Feb. 23 at the navy yard, New York.  
Delaware, sailed Feb. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan.  
Patuxent, arrived Feb. 22 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Patapsco, sailed Feb. 23 from Rockland, Me., for Norfolk, Va.  
Smith, Flusser, Lamson and Preston, arrived Feb. 22 at Mobile, Ala.  
Tonopah, arrived Feb. 23 at Hoboken, N.J.  
Lebanon, arrived Feb. 23 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Maretta, sailed Feb. 23 from the navy yard, New York, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Prairie, sailed Feb. 23 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Buffalo, arrived San Francisco Feb. 23.  
Birmingham, arrived Mobile Feb. 23.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 17, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. George R. Salisbury to be a captain from Nov. 14, 1910, vice Capt. Thomas B. Howard, promoted.  
Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg to be a captain from Jan. 14, 1911, vice Capt. Walter C. Cowles, promoted.  
Lieut. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune to be a commander from Jan. 7, 1911, vice Comdr. Robert F. Lopez, promoted.  
Lieut. Comdr. William K. Harrison to be a commander from Jan. 14, 1911, vice Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, promoted.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Nelson H. Goss to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1910, vice Lieut. Fletcher L. Sheffield, promoted.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Wilhelm L. Friedell to be a lieutenant from Oct. 14, 1910, vice Lieut. George T. Pettengill, promoted.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Gordon W. Haines to be a lieutenant from Nov. 20, 1910, vice Lieut. Arthur G. Caffee, deceased.  
Bian, John Davis to be a chief boatswain from May 16, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.  
Btsn. William Jaenicke to be a chief boatswain from July 30, 1910, upon the completion of service as a boatswain of six years plus one year during suspension from promotion after failure at examination.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 21, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following named assistant paymasters, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant (J.G.), from July 30, 1908:  
Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Joseph E. McDonald, Everett G. Morsell, Thomas P. Ballenger, Frank T. Foxwell and Richard H. Johnston.  
Naval Constr. John E. Bailey, with the rank of lieutenant,

to be a naval constructor, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from Feb. 18, 1911.

Frederic W. Olcott, late a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved on that date.

Edward F. Greene, late a lieutenant in the Navy, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved on that date.

John M. Blankenship to be an ensign in the Navy on the retired list from Feb. 13, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved on that date.

S.O. 85, FEB. 6, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

This order announces to the Service the death of Rear Admiral Charles Stillman Sperry, U.S.N., retired, which occurred at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1, 1911, and which we have previously noted.

S.O. 86, FEB. 7, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

This order announces the death of Rear Admiral Edmund Orville Matthews, U.S.N., retired, which occurred at his home in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1911, and which we have heretofore noted.

G.O. 105, FEB. 8, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

This order revokes G.O. 25, dated Sept. 26, 1906, and substitutes new rules for naval convoy of military expeditions, prepared by the Joint Board, approved by the President, and they be adopted by the naval service as a part of the Regulations for the Government of the Navy. This order will be found in our issue of Feb. 11, page 697.

G.C.M.O. 2, JAN. 24, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings in the case of P.A. Surg. Francis M. Munson, U.S.N., tried by a G.C.M. Jan. 12, 1911, at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the charge of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. The specification alleged that the accused, while attached to and serving on board the U.S.S. Buffalo at Honolulu, did, about Dec. 5, 1910, in the wardroom of said vessel and in the presence of invited guests, by reason of the excessive use of intoxicants, become incapacitated for the proper performance of duty. He was found guilty and sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade. The proceedings, finding and sentence were, on Jan. 20, 1911, approved by the convening authority.

G.C.M.O. 3, JAN. 26, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings in the case of Gunner George H. Platt, U.S.N., who was tried Jan. 5 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on the charge of drunkenness on duty. Finding: "The specification of the charge 'proved by plea,' and that the accused is of the charge 'guilty.' Sentence: 'To be reduced to the foot of the list of gunners and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.' The proceedings, finding and sentence were, on Jan. 18, 1911, approved by the convening authority, who noted the following facts: Six out of the seven members of the court signed a recommendation for clemency on account of the testimony regarding the physical condition of the accused, which was disapproved owing to the bad record of the accused. During a period of three years reports showed that he had been suspended from duty for five days for intoxication in 1907, and in the same year he was found guilty of absence from station and duty without leave. In 1908 he was suspended ten days for being under the influence of liquor, and in November, 1908, he was, after trial by a G.C.M., sentenced to be dismissed for drunkenness. The sentence, however, was set aside by the Navy Department on account of technicality. In December, 1909, Gunner Platt was suspended for five days for absence without leave. In summing up the review of the case the Navy Department says: 'The fact that Gunner George H. Platt has again so far indulged in the use of intoxicating liquor that he has been recommended for trial by his superior officer and convicted by a G.C.M. of "drunkenness on duty," goes far to show him to be unworthy of the responsibilities entrusted to a warship officer. The publication of these remarks in this general court-martial order will be considered as complying with that part of the sentence which refers to public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. Gunner George H. Platt was released from arrest and restored to duty.'

## NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 17.—Chief Btsn. G. B. Moncrief placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 4, 1911, and detached duty Hartford; to home.

Paymr. Clerk E. W. Poore resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy accepted, to take effect Feb. 16, 1911.

FEB. 18.—Lieut. W. E. Whitehead detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Naval Station, Guam, M.I.

Asst. Surg. A. B. Cecil detached duty Nebraska; to duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Civil Engr. F. H. Cook detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Btsn. D. F. Mead detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to temporary duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. A. Rogier to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for observation and treatment.

Paymr. Clerk J. Cunningham, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 16, 1911; to home.

FEB. 19.—SUNDAY.

FEB. 20.—Ensign R. L. Ghoramley detached duty Maryland; to duty as aid on staff commander, 2d Division, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia.

Ensign W. A. Glassford, jr., detached duty West Virginia; to duty South Dakota.

Ensign C. G. Davy detached duty Colorado; to duty as aid on staff commander, 2d Division, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia.

Mach. W. Lau detached duty Hancock; to duty Missouri.

Mach. W. M. Shipley detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Clerk C. A. Gibbons appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty California.

FEB. 21.—Med. Dir. P. Fitzsimons placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 27, 1911.

P.A. Surg. A. B. Hayward commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 21, 1910.

Ray Insp. R. W. Bonaffon commissioned a pay inspector in the Navy from Jan. 2, 1911.

FEB. 23.—Admiral W. H. H. Southerland detached president of the Board of Inspection and Survey for Shore Stations; to commander of the 2d Division, Pacific Fleet, on board the West Virginia.

Capt. B. W. Hodges, when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., detached command Wisconsin and granted sick leave for three months.

Lieut. K. B. Crittenden detached command 1st Submarine Division, Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and duty in command Pike and Fortune; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign G. H. Laird detached New Orleans; to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign J. P. Olding to command of the 1st Submarine Division, Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and command Fortune.

Ensign K. H. Donovan to command Pike.

Gun. H. W. Stratton, acting appointment gunner in the Navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and detached duty Michigan; to temporary duty Franklin for instruction.

Gun. C. Keene, acting appointment gunner in the Navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty North Dakota for instruction.

Gun. G. C. Smith, acting appointment gunner in the Navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty Independence for instruction.

Gun. W. Seyford, acting appointment gunner in the Navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty Franklin for instruction.

Gun. G. Sherer, acting appointment gunner in the Navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty Mississippi for instruction.

Gun. R. S. Bulger, acting appointment gunner in the Navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty Kansas for instruction.



## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 16.—First Lieut. Frederic Kessel placed on retired list from Feb. 4, 1911; detached duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to his home.

FEB. 17.—Major C. S. Bradford, A.Q.M., to Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1911, for examination for promotion.

Capt. J. M. Salladay detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Naval Prison, at same station.

Second Lieut. John Dixon detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Recruiting District of Illinois for duty and to relieve Capt. William Brackett upon detachment of that officer.

FEB. 20.—Col. George Barnett appointed member of marine examining board to convene in Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1911.

Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses and Major B. H. Fuller to Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1911, for examination for promotion.

Capt. Frank Halford, A.Q.M., to Washington, D.C., for conference with Officer in Charge, Quartermaster's Department.

FEB. 21.—Major C. S. Radford, A.Q.M., qualified for promotion.

S.O. 69, FEB. 13, 1911, U.S.M.C.  
Publishes a list of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen, under the Small-arms Firing Regulations, U.S.A.

S.O. 70, FEB. 14, 1911, U.S.M.C.  
Publishes a list of enlisted men qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen, under the Small-arms Firing Regulations, U.S.A.

G.O. 74, FEB. 13, 1911, U.S.M.C.

1. The instructions contained in G.O. 73, Headquarters U.S. M.C., Dec. 14, 1910, relative to the disposition of empty cartridge cases, model 1903 ammunition, will also apply to empty cartridge cases pertaining to the model 1898 ammunition, manufactured by the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., or such as was manufactured under the supervision of that department.

2. Cartridge cases accruing from the use of the gallery practice ammunition, caliber .22, will be retained at posts and sold at public auction as scrap metal; and the proceeds derived from the sales will be forwarded to the Officer in Charge of the Quartermaster's Department, Headquarters U.S.M.C., for deposit to the credit of the United States.

W. P. BIDDLE, Major General, Commandant.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 13.—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs granted five days' leave, commencing Feb. 23.

FEB. 15.—First Lieut. Eben Barker granted seven days' leave, en route to South Baltimore.

FEB. 20.—The Rush, stationed at Juneau, Alaska, ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for repairs.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina granted ten days' extension of leave.

FEB. 21.—Cadet Edward Earle resignation accepted.

Cadet Leonard B. Saville resignation accepted.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotschmar granted three days' leave.

FEB. 23.—First Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan granted ten days' leave.

The U.S. revenue cutter Androscoggin, Captain Broadbent, rescued the fishing schooner Cavalier on Feb. 21 and found two of her crew dead, her foremast and bowsprit gone and everything swept from her decks but her dories. The fishing craft was towed by the cutter into Gloucester. The dead men, washed overboard by a huge sea which flooded the cabins, were John Porper and Thomas Babine, both Nova Scotians. When the Androscoggin finally sighted the signal of distress three hundred miles east southeast of Cape Ann, the crew were almost exhausted.

The Bear, stationed at San Diego, Cal., ordered to San Francisco to take on supplies and be fitted out for a cruise in the Arctic waters.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 17, 1911.

On Saturday, the 11th, Mrs. Manly H. Simons entertained at seven tables of bridge, and a score of ladies dropped in later for tea. Carnations and violets were the decorations. It was not until the prizes were awarded, following the game, that the friends learned that they had been bidden to learn of the engagement of the eldest daughter of the family. Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon and Mrs. Samuel Gordon won first and second prizes. For the consolation the guests drew, and Mrs. Stacy Potts won a huge bunch of violets, to which was fastened an envelope containing the names of Miss Ruth Simons and Capt. Jay McClay Salladay, of the Marine Corps. Miss Simons is the eldest daughter of Medical Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons and will be the third of the four sisters to marry into the Service; Miss Helen Simons having become the bride of Ensign Frank O. Branch, U.S.N., retired, several years ago, while the wedding of Miss Sarah Spaulding Simons and P.A. Paymr. Robert Kirby Van Mater was an event here in December last. Captain Salladay was recently assigned to the Barracks here, but was stationed at Mare Island some years ago. The wedding will take place at 12:30 on March 11 in St. Peter's Chapel. The three marriages in the Simons family have all taken place in St. Peter's Chapel, although in the interval Medical Director Simons was at Philadelphia for a tour of duty.

Aboard the naval auxiliary Buffalo on Friday P.A. Paymr. James J. Helm entertained at an enjoyable dinner for eighteen guests: P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Edward C. White, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Toaz, Miss Emily Simons, Miss Virginia Dickins, Miss Charlotte Hoyt, Miss Ruby Hoyt, Miss Edith Brownlie, Miss Ruth H. Heald, Comdr. Clarence M. Stone, P.A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley, P.A. Paymr. Emmett H. Teabeau, A. Paymr. P. T. M. Lathrop, Ensign B. B. Taylor and Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Stevens, who are out from Washington to spend the winter in California, are at the Fairmont in San Francisco, but came to the yard on Saturday for a few weeks as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins at the barracks. Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon's luncheon on Tuesday, the 14th, was a pretty affair. The decorations were in pale pink and covers were laid for Mrs. Ulysses R. Webb, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Virginia Dickins, Mrs. Edison E. Scranton, Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Herreshoff, Miss Ruth Hascall, Mrs. P. Kindelberger, Mrs. Allen Reed, Miss Cornelia Kempff and Mrs. J. M. Hornberger.

Lieut. Harold G. Bowen entertained at dinner aboard the Hopkins on Tuesday, his guests afterward attending the costume ball in the sail loft. The officers of the Lawrence and Whipple also entertained at a dinner on Tuesday aboard the latter vessel. Those present included Mrs. and Miss Forbice, of New York; Miss Anna Peters, of San Francisco; Miss Lucy Matthews, Miss Virginia Dickins, Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Ensigns Mayfield, Pond, Gearing and Best. The party attended the costume ball. Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton, who are in San Francisco, came to the yard on Tuesday to spend a few days with Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. That evening Mrs. Ray presided over a dinner in their honor, the decorations suggestive of Valentine's Day. Other guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus, Col. and Mrs. Dickins, Miss Nina Blow and Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. The officers of the Lawrence, Whipple, Hull, Hopkins and Farragut entertained at a costume dance in the sail loft on Valentine's night, one of the most successful affairs given here this winter. Many noticeably handsome costumes were worn.

Miss Laura Benét, of Benicia Barracks, has been spending

a few days with Mrs. Robert K. Van Mater, to attend the dance. Another visitor is Miss Rodgers, guest of Mrs. Oscar W. Koester. Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, who has been in Southern California with her mother, who is down from Seattle on a visit, is to return here the latter part of the week. Mrs. Charles Earl Smith is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Garth, of New York, at the Hotel Coronado for a month. Lieutenant Smith returned yesterday after a couple of weeks' vacation, spent in the South. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Francis M. Munson have taken an apartment at the Collins in Vallejo. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Coburn leave shortly for Philadelphia.

The Wednesday Night Card Club met at the home of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Bonaffon this week; prizes were won by Mrs. Edison E. Scranton, Mrs. Scranton and Surgeon Webb. Other players were Surg. and Mrs. Kindelberger, Mrs. Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Reed, Commander Scranton, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Emily Cutts and Constructor Ruhm. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon entertained at dinner on Thursday. Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dayton has been spending a few days in San Francisco, having arrived on the transport Logan from Manila. Lieut. Comdr. Edison E. Scranton goes to the Yorktown as executive officer and Mrs. Scranton will remain here until the Yorktown sails for Panama the middle of the coming month, when she will go to her home in San Diego. Lieut. Comdr. Ernest F. Eckhardt, whom Lieutenant Commander Scranton is to relieve, will leave within a few days for his home in the East.

Wireless outfits for the cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh have been shipped from the East. The work of installing the wireless outfit aboard the collier Prometheus is now under way. The cruisers California and South Dakota will come to Mare Island on April 1 for a sixty days' stay to have installed the new military cage masts. Changes have been made in the models of the masts and it is believed that they will be an improvement on those of the West Virginia and Maryland.

Under the auspices of the Methodist Brotherhood of Vallejo Prof. T. J. See is delivering a series of eight lectures in that city. The fourth, on "The Moon," was delivered last evening and was largely attended. Professor See's prominence in the scientific world always insuring a large audience.

Commencing on Thursday next the officers are to entertain at a series of informal hops at the Apartment House, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

## PORTLAND HARBOR.

Portland, Me., Feb. 22, 1911.

Portland Harbor has certainly been the "land where the wangoos roared" for the past week—blizzards, zero temperatures and sixty-mile winds being prevailing headlines of the horoscope. The two companies from Fort McKinley, which left to-day for the Philippines, in command of Captains English and Bryant, will certainly be jumping out of the ice box into the fire in going from Maine to Manila.

Lieut. R. L. Avery gave a bachelor dinner of farewell to the officers who left for the Philippines on Tuesday. Among those present were Captains Samuel M. English and A. H. Bryant, Lieutenants Wing, Marsh, Kennedy and Frank. Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb have been visiting in Boston for a few days.

A very charming dance was given at the Country Club by Mrs. Walter Parker and Mrs. Beyer, of Portland, on Saturday last. Among those from the fort present were Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Captain Beckham, Lieutenants Frazer and Herman. On Thursday night the officers and ladies of Fort Williams, gave a cotillon in the post gymnasium. The hall was artistically decorated with flags and evergreens, and the band-orchestra rendered a program of music, specially selected by Captain Beckham, the district adjutant. There were about one hundred people present, including many prominent Portland people as well as many from other forts in the district.

Miss Francis Newcomb is on her way to the South visiting friends in Savannah, Charleston, Pensacola and New Orleans. She is certainly having the "time of her life" as endless fêtes have been given for her wherever she goes. Lieut. George A. Wildrick has caught "chicken fever" for now he has purchased a pen of first prize white wranglers and an electric incubator. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard entertained several Portland people at dinner last Monday night. Miss Grace Calvert has been visiting Mrs. Cloke over Sunday.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 23, 1911.

Washington's Birthday was observed quietly. A number of officers attended banquets of military and patriotic societies in the afternoon and evening. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, accompanied by Capt. Charles W. Fenton, aide-de-camp, was a guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Veteran Corps of Artillery and Military Society, War of 1812, and of the Sons of the Revolution, at Delmonico's, and made an address on each occasion.

A formal hop was held on the evening of the 21st at Corbin Hall, and the new minstrel's gallery, which has been erected at the north end of the hall for the orchestra, was used for the first time. This is an admirable improvement and meets with universal satisfaction. The gallery, which accommodates fifteen musicians, was decorated for the occasion with palms and plants. Mrs. James N. Allison and Mrs. J. W. Little received. A party of officers and ladies came from Fort Hancock for the dance, and there were present, among a large number of guests from the city and elsewhere, Chaplain Fleming, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fleming; Miss Wilder, daughter of Col. W. E. Wilder; Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Miss Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Lieuts. James J. Walsh and C. J. Goodier, Mrs. Youn Walsh, the ladies were Capt. Joseph F. Siler, U.S.A.; Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Dent, Miss Brown, Miss McNair, Miss Peek and Miss Julia Little. Supper was served and dancing was continued till two o'clock.

Col. and Mrs. George F. Chase returned on the 20th on the steamer Coamo, from Porto Rico. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant reviewed the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Corps of Engineers. Col. and Mrs. H. Hotchkiss, accompanied by Mrs. Grant were also on the Coamo. Accompanying General Grant were Col. S. C. Mills, George Anderson, James N. Allison, J. Van R. Hoff and O. B. Mitcham, Lieut. Col. A. Cronkhite and J. A. Hull, Major Samuel Reber, Capt. Charles W. Fenton and Chaplain Edmund B. Smith.

A detachment of twenty-nine persons left on the 23d for Fort Leavenworth, under command of Lieut. J. E. Fickel. Lieutenant Fickel has ten days' leave, which he will spend in his home, Des Moines.

A delightful social event on the evening of Washington's Birthday was a wedding anniversary dinner, given by Major and Mrs. Charles M. Truitt. The occasion was a double anniversary, coinciding with that of Mr. and Mrs. F. Molitor, of New York, who joined in the celebration. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. William M. Black, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John A. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. George Youn Walsh, the tables were decorated with branches of cherry and the ripe fruit, to mark the day, and the candles were shaded with the same color. The place-cards were hatched with cherries attached. The souvenirs were Colonial hats, which were donned by the guests, and a merry evening was enjoyed in honor of the anniversary occasion, including the reading of telegrams and letters of congratulation which arrived during the dinner. It is a matter of regret to the friends of Major and Mrs. Truitt throughout the garrison that the dinner was in the nature of a farewell, as Major Truitt is under orders, and they are preparing to pack for departure from Governors Island.

A masquerade ball was given by the Fort Jay Social Club on Thursday, the 23d. It was the largest and most successful ever given by the club, nearly 350 guests being present, and a very large proportion of them in costume. The costumes represented a large range of choice and were of unusual originality and beauty of design. After the grand march, which was led by the Chaplain at 10:30, a committee of officers awarded the prizes, a gold scarfpin for gentlemen and a gold bargin, with turquoise, for the ladies. The selection proved a difficult task on account of the excellence of the costumes. Fifteen were

chosen and reduced to six by elimination, and finally lots were drawn, with the following result: Ladies' prize, Mrs. Mary Murphy; gentlemen's prize, Sergt. Harry Miller, Co. K, 29th Inf. After supper some songs were rendered by Miss Moneely and dancing was resumed till after midnight. Great credit must be given to the various committees of the club, who worked faithfully to make the affair a success.

## BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., Feb. 22, 1911.

The annual dinner of graduates of the Military Academy will be held at the University Club, March 18; about thirty guests are expected to be present. Following the Governor's reception at the State House on Washington's Birthday the officers of the Army who attended were entertained at the Puritan Club by ex-Governor Curtis Guild.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rowe left for Baltimore Tuesday. Mrs. Rowe will visit there while her husband is taking his examination at Fort Monroe. Mrs. George W. Gatchell, of Fort Strong, is visiting friends in Providence, R.I. Mrs. Wilson, mother of Lieut. W. P. Wilson, of Fort Revere, has returned from an extended visit at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCrillis, of Hyde Park, Mass., are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. R. W. Newton, of Fort Revere. Col. Robert H. Patterson and staff attended the Governor's reception Wednesday.

Capt. F. S. Long, of Fort Revere, will soon leave for his new station at Fort Caswell, N.C. Mrs. Long and family will remain at Fort Revere for the present. Mrs. Mildred B. Peirce, of Fort Andrews, is at present with friends at Jacksonville, Fla., but expects to leave soon for Cuba.

The Fort Revere Dramatic Club gave its play on Tuesday evening, with a large attendance. Pvt. Charles Will, 83d Co., was the hit of the play, as a Hebrew comedian. The net proceeds, \$62.20, was turned over to the Hull Public Library.

Major William Chamberlaine, of Fort Warren, gave a stag dinner to a few friends Friday evening. Those present were Col. Robert H. Patterson, Lieut. Col. Thomas Ridgway, Major George W. Gatchell, Capt. Frank C. Jewell and Lieut. Junius Pierce. On Friday evening Capt. F. S. Long and Lieut. G. R. Norton and L. B. Bender were judges of the prize drill at Brockton.

Last Saturday the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts gave their annual field meet at the South Armory. There were more than four hundred entries, including teams from Harvard and other colleges.

Mrs. Thomas Ridgway has returned to Fort Andrews from a visit with friends in Portsmouth.

To-day the military committee of the House, in the state legislature, are taking up for consideration the bill to increase the number of men in the Massachusetts Coast Artillery companies from the present strength of but sixty-three men to a strength of 104 men. Among those summoned to appear before the committee are Colonel Patterson and Capt. F. S. Long, of the Army.

Lieut. G. R. Norton was entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Newton at Fort Revere on Tuesday evening.

Fort Banks, Mass., Feb. 22, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Storck entertained most delightfully with a Valentine supper party on Sunday last; covers were laid for fourteen. Wednesday Major R. U. Patterson entertained at dinner in town for Capt. and Mrs. Jewell and Lieutenant Wiggin. Mrs. James W. Lyon entertained the ladies of the post at tea on Thursday in honor of her house guest, Miss Williamson, of Brooklyn. Miss Patterson entertained on Friday for Miss Williamson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon gave an informal bowling party on Friday evening, followed by a champagne supper at the quarters. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Storck entertained charmingly for Miss Best at a box party to hear Puccini's opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," preceded by a dinner in town. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon entertained at dinner and a theater party for Miss Williamson.

Mrs. Lincoln entertained the officers and ladies at tea in honor of Mrs. Jewell, who was hostess at a Valentine's party on Tuesday for Miss Best. Tuesday night Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon chaperoned Miss Best and Miss Patterson in town at a delightful dance at the Chi Phi Fraternity house. Thursday night Major Patterson entertained at dinner and a theater party for Miss Best, Miss Patterson and Capt. and Mrs. Storck. Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon gave a bowling party for Miss Best.

## PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 17, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at dinner Wednesday complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman and Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Bertolotto. Miss Catherine Meigs and Miss Ghivradelli, of San Francisco, who are guests of Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Bertolotto on the Philadelphia, were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Robert Phillips at her home in Seattle Wednesday. Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., gave a very pretty Valentine dinner last Saturday. Mrs. Brown's rooms were artistically decorated with valentines and red hearts and valentines were given each guest. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Low, Capt. and Mrs. Bertolotto and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Roberts entertained at dinner Friday complimentary to Surg. and Mrs. C. P. Bagg, Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. M. Simmers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wilson, Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret and Capt. and Mrs. George Bradshaw.

Asst. Naval Constr. George C. Westervelt, who left about a month ago for a visit at his old home in Texas, is to return in a few days. It is reported that the Navy Department has refused to grant his request for retirement, owing to the fact that his former work was unsatisfactory. Mr. Erickson refused to discharge him, but on Wednesday a compromise was arranged, an assistant foreman to be employed.

Thirty-five granite cutters working for C. J. Erickson, contractor for drydock No. 2, quit work Saturday, on the ground that their foreman was unsatisfactory. Mr. Erickson refused to discharge him, but on Wednesday a compromise was arranged, an assistant foreman to be employed.

The cruisers West Virginia and Maryland will arrive in Puget Sound Feb. 24 to take on Eastern and Western coast coals for a test of their relative values. They will leave later for Southern California.

Over 1,800 men are on the yard payroll. An additional lieutenant is needed at the yard and efforts have been made to secure a volunteer from the East coast. Up to date no one has applied.

Private letters received in Bremerton from men on the Princeton state that that ship will come to this yard in about two weeks. The vessel is now at Corinto and the officers at the yard have heard nothing of her coming North. The battleship Oregon will probably not go into commission on March 15, the date set originally. She has been fitted out with the latest balanced turrets and skeleton mast and after a thorough overhauling is fit to sustain her reputation of nearly thirteen years ago.

A radical amendment to the military law of New York, which it is believed will be very beneficial, was introduced Feb. 20 in the state Assembly by Assemblyman Cuvillier, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, at the request of Adjutant General Verbeck. The bill eliminates that section of the law which provides for jail sentences for non-payment of fines and substitutes the following section: "An officer who is dishonorably discharged therefrom, in addition to all other punishments, penalties and disabilities, shall be incapable during five years after such dismissal or discharge from holding or being elected or appointed to any military office or to any civil office, position, or place of trust or profit within the state."



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23, 1911.

Superintendent Bowyer, of the Naval Academy, has submitted recommendations for the cruise next summer of the midshipmen. It is desired to have three battleships of the Iowa class assigned to the cruise, which will be of about the same duration as that of last year. The ports visited will include those of Northern Europe and it is proposed to pay a visit to Kiel. The squadron will touch at Gibraltar on the return trip. There have been such practical benefits of the European cruise of the midshipmen that the summer practice on board ship will probably be in that direction hereafter.

Paul Vignot, son of Instructor Vignot, Naval Academy, who was operated upon a week ago for appendicitis, is doing well. Miss Laura Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele, of Murray Hill, is a guest at Old Point and was at a dinner given on the U.S.S. Michigan by the junior officers last week. Mrs. Brown, wife of Prof. S. J. Brown, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Edith G. Brown, are spending the winter in Washington with Mrs. Brown's daughter, Mrs. Kalbfus, wife of Lieut. E. C. Kalbfus, U.S.N. Mrs. Brown, who had been seriously ill, is now much improved.

Quiet funeral services were held at the Naval Academy Saturday morning over the remains of the late medical director, Edward S. Bogert, U.S.N., retired, who died a few days ago at Philadelphia.

The body of 1st Sergt. Carl Waller, U.S.M.C., who died at Charleston, S.C., on Feb. 10, was brought here on Thursday for burial. His wife being in Annapolis. The funeral took place Thursday from the Marine Barracks, Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Naval Academy, officiating. There were many floral tributes and Marines from the local barracks acted as pall-bearers. The remains were interred in the naval cemetery.

The board of directors express regret at the withdrawal from the active work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals here of Lieut. F. D. Berrien, U.S.N., who was, with Mrs. Berrien, a home mover in the good. He leaves in a few days for duty as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Trippe, at the Boston yard. A large audience at the First Methodist Episcopal Church was delightfully entertained by Dr. Carroll Storrs Alden, instructor at the Naval Academy, Thursday evening, in his account of his trip through Switzerland, with stereoscopic views.

Mrs. Horne, wife of Lieut. F. J. Horne, U.S.N., and Miss Horne gave their last Friday afternoon reception last week at their residence, 32 Upshur row, and were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Fenner, Mrs. Jessop, Mrs. Berthoff, Mrs. Tardy and Miss Strickler. A Valentine card party was given on Tuesday by Mrs. Atwater, wife of Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired, in honor of her daughter, Miss Katherine, at their home, 92 Market street. Mrs. Paul, wife of Prof. H. M. Paul, Naval Academy, entertained at her home, 50 Rodgers' row, on Thursday afternoon.

The funeral services of Comdr. H. G. Gates, U.S.N., were held in the Naval Academy Chapel at 3 p.m., Feb. 19, followed by internment of the remains in the Naval Academy cemetery. The military escort consisted of three companies of Infantry from the marine barracks, and one company of Infantry from the station ship at Annapolis. The funeral escort was under the command of Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N.

On Feb. 22 study hours for the midshipmen were suspended, and leave was granted midshipmen not on the restricted list to visit Annapolis and officers' quarters. At St. John's College that morning Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Naval Academy, delivered a eulogy on the character of Washington.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Isaac Irving Yates, U.S.N., are spending a week here with Mr. Samuel Brooks, Mrs. Yates' mother, previous to going to Brenton, Wash. Miss Bessie Kelly, of Norfolk, Va., sister of Midshipman Kelly, is visiting Annapolis.

On Sunday, Feb. 19, Commodore William H. Beehler, U.S.N., retired, class of 1868, delivered an interesting address to the Christian Association of the Naval Academy. An audience of 400 midshipmen was present. The subject was "Fitness to Win." Commodore Beehler spoke of his first cruise in the old sailing frigate *Macedonian*, and of the improvements since then in our battleships, the practical application of the most advanced discoveries in all branches of the arts and sciences. It depended upon his hearers, he said, to win still further command of the powers of nature. To be fit to win, nothing can help so much as a virtuous, Christian life. There is the noblest of professions. The Commodore related his experiences as Naval Attaché in Rome, Berlin and Vienna. In closing he said: "You will not accumulate wealth. You will always have a salary barely sufficient to meet your actual expenses, but you will be in a position of commanding influence for good. You will enjoy the honor and respect of our own people as well as that of foreigners, not only because of your scientific attainments, your broad culture and gentlemanly conduct and bearing, but also because, with these qualities, you will be in the front rank for the command of the sea, and successfully defend our country as fitly to win." The address was received with great approval and hearty applause.

The attendance at the officers' hop on Tuesday was large, with many visitors from a distance. Mr. Raby, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Raby, assisted by Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, received. Mrs. Raby wore green satin crepe meteor, veiled with cloth of gold, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Among those who attended were Miss Stella Beehler, daughter of Commodore William H. Beehler, who is a student at the Maryland College, Lutherville, Md., and four student friends, Misses Hughes, Guyer, Headley and Moore. They were the guests of Commodore and Mrs. Beehler at "Acton," their residence on Murray Hill.

Mrs. Simons, of Charleston, S.C., is spending some time here at Carvel Hall as the guest of her son, Lieut. R. S. Simons, U.S.M.C. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert McNulta, of Chicago, are the guests here of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Marston left here yesterday for Portsmouth, N.H., to join her husband, Lieut. John Marston, 3d U.S.M.C. Miss Margaret Bryan, daughter of Paymaster Bryan, is visiting in Norfolk, Va. Miss Sallie Byrnes, of Norfolk, is the guest of Miss Louisa Terry, daughter of Prof. S. M. Terry. Miss Lorain Anderson, of the U.S.S. South Carolina, is visiting Annapolis. Miss Burton Starr, of this city, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bunker, U.S.A., at Fort Slocum, N.Y. Commodore and Mrs. Theodor Porter have returned to Annapolis after a two months' visit to Canada.

The Naval Academy basketball team closed its season Saturday by winning from the University of Virginia, 50 to 20. The Virginians at no time showed themselves the equals of the midshipmen. The game closed a successful season for the midshipmen, who lost only to the University of New York. Wenzell, the Academy right forward, who has not been up to his best form for several games, "came back" with a vengeance and scored ten baskets from the field. The Navy players were Wenzell, McClung, Hill, Abbott, forwards; Douglas, Bischoff, center; Jacobs, Comstock, Ertz, Wild, guards.

The Navy basketball team by all their opponents combined. Midshipman Wenzell was the star player of the Navy team, making 64 goals, assisting in 27 and throwing 36 fouls; total, 164. Midshipman Hill was second, with 48 goals, assisting in 28 and throwing 24 fouls; total, 100. The others of the team were: Douglas, 43 goals, assisting in 16; Ertz, 21 goals, assisting in 10; Jacobs, 11 goals, assisting in 26; Bischoff, 8 goals; Abbott, 13 goals; Comstock, 4 goals; McClung, 5 goals; Wild, 10 goals; McReavy, 5 goals.

An interesting exhibition of swordsmanship took place here Saturday afternoon between the midshipmen and the New York Turn Verein. No decisions were rendered, but a number of bouts were very expert and interesting. Foils, sabers and dueling swords were used. The Navy swordsmen were Scott, Hatch, Dodd, Broadbent, Bouson and Osgood. Master of ceremonies, Prof. A. J. Corbiseier, Naval Academy.

The gymnastic tournament Saturday evening between the Naval Academy and University of Pennsylvania was won by the former, 26½ to 18½. The midshipmen secured first honors cleanly on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse and flying rings, while Kiefer, of the Navy, and Perkins, Pennsylvania, tied in the tumbling. Bates, the Navy captain, secured first place on both the horizontal and parallel bars. The Navy

team were Bates, Kiefer, Byrd, Hull, Zacharias and Russell. In the wrestling with Pennsylvania, by winning four of the seven bouts the Naval Academy wrestler secured the victory in a fine contest. The match was especially satisfactory, as six of the seven bouts were decided on unquestioned falls. Scofield, of the Navy team, won great credit for two victories, in his own class, the 135-pound and the one above it. Glaspey, the Pennsylvania captain, secured a creditable victory from Knott in the 125-pound class. Elder, Navy, and McCutcheon, Pennsylvania, the bantams, had a lively encounter, but Elder got his man. The bouts between Weems, Navy, and Nisson, Pennsylvania, in the light-heavy, and Loftin, Navy, and Hellman, Pennsylvania, in the heavy classes, were both good. Weems and Hellman were the winners.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1911.

West Point defeated Yale in the fencing match played here on Saturday, Feb. 18, by a score of six bouts to three. Ross, the captain, was the star of the visiting team, defeating Raynor in the first round, Anderson in the second and tying with Hinson in the last, but being defeated in the fence-off. Holsington was substituted for Raynor in the last round, and fenced a tie with Ransom. In the extra period fenced the decision was given to the Yale swordsmen. Summary: First round—Anderson, West Point, defeated Ransom, Yale; Ross, Yale, defeated Raynor, West Point; Hinson, West Point, defeated Ross, Yale. Second round—Ross, Yale, defeated Anderson, West Point; Raynor, West Point, defeated Ross, Yale; Hinson, West Point, defeated Ransom, Yale. Third round—Anderson, West Point, defeated Ross, Yale; Ransom, Yale, defeated Holsington, West Point; Hinson, West Point, defeated Ross, Yale. Judges—Messrs. O'Connor, Breed and De La Poor, all of the New York Fencers' Club.

In the basketball game in the gymnasium in the evening Rochester University was defeated by a score of 22 to 20.

Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt over Sunday. Captain Jarvis has a detail in the Pay Department in New York city. The Monday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Nesbitt. At an extra table were Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Henry, jr., Mrs. Bethel and Miss Capron. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Ora E. Hunt gave a Valentine bridge party, when prizes were won by Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Mrs. Zell and Mrs. Farnum. The booby prize fell to Mrs. Guy V. Henry, jr., Mrs. Rehkopf and Mrs. Cross.

Mrs. Hunt again entertained with bridge on Wednesday, when prize-winners were Mrs. Fiske, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Ruggles. The booby prizes went to Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Keefer. Assisting at the table were Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Guy V. Henry, jr., and Mrs. Fiske. The prizes were tatted dollies made by the hostess, Irish crochet jabots and water color drawings.

On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Wooten and Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett; Capt. and Mrs. Jewett gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Miss Capron and Lieutenant Green. On Wednesday Mrs. Maybach gave a bridge luncheon for her sister, Miss Capron. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wooten, Mrs. Dunwoody and Mrs. Pillsbury. Lieut. and Mrs. Zell entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Nesbitt and Lieutenant Hodges. Mrs. Wilcox attended a luncheon in New York on Wednesday as the guest of Mrs. Helmut, mother of Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton. Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Miss Capron and Lieutenant Dodds were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Manley at dinner on Wednesday.

The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Williams, whose subject was "Panama." Mrs. Darrah gave a small bridge party on Thursday, when prizes were won by Miss Capron and Mrs. Robinson. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Wooten, Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg and Capt. and Mrs. Henry. Mrs. Fiske entertained at bridge and tea on Friday. Assisting Mrs. Fiske were her sister, Miss Mitchell, and Mrs. Youngberg. Prizes were won by Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Pritchett, Mrs. May, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Donovan. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Henry entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Lieut. and Mrs. Kent and Capt. and Mrs. Jewett. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury entertained at dinner for Miss Talbot, of Flushing, L.I.; the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford and Lieutenant Riley. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Maybach entertained at dinner for Miss Capron and Mrs. Cross, of Washington, D.C. Captain Long and Lieutenant Bryden were among the guests.

Col. and Mrs. Tillman gave a dinner on Friday for Miss Freda Tillman, their guest. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald and Lieutenant Snyder were among the guests. Lieutenant Schley gave a dinner on the same evening at the club for his cousin, Miss Garmany. Lieut. and Mrs. Rehkopf, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry and Lieutenant Kingman were the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Kingman were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rehkopf over Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Darrah received the guests at the officers' hop on Friday evening.

On Friday afternoon George Overton Riggs celebrated his fifth birthday by a party at the home of his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs.

Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding had as dinner guests on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Henry and Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Treat, of Wisconsin, spent Sunday at the post on a visit to their grandson, Cadet Joseph Treat, 4th class.

## FORT ONTARIO—RECORD OF THE 24TH.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1911.

The memorable and interesting history of the 24th U.S. Infantry was presented in a paper prepared and read by Capt. I. C. Jenks at a gathering of the enlisted men and officers of the 2d Battalion at the Post Exchange Friday evening, the 17th. Lunch was served in the quarters of Co. H, of which Captain Jenks is in command. The 24th has had a long and honored career, the history of the regiment being a succession of tales of courage and bravery under fire in Indian campaigns, brushes with outlaws and bandits, in Cuban swamps and pest camps, in campaigns against the savages of the Philippines, and a fine record in times of peace. Captain Jenks is the oldest officer of the regiment in the service, having rounded out twenty years, during which time the command has figured in almost every kind of warfare and under every climatic condition. From the records he has kept he was able to write a narrative that held the closest interest of his hearers. A summary of the paper will give the salient points.

The 24th Infantry was organized in November, 1869, by the consolidation of the 38th and 41st Regiments, the majority from the 8th, which had such an honorable career during the Civil War. The twenty colonels who have commanded the regiment all have attained the rank of brigadier general. The 2d Battalion has had more service than the other two, and Captain Jenks's company, H, saw much border experience. Men of this command figured in detecting the perpetrators of the famous Wham robbery near Fort Thomas, Ariz., several of them receiving medals of honor for their bravery. One of the historic hikes by the 24th was that by Co. D and Co. G over the mountain trail to the Middle Gila and thence back to Bayard. With full equipment the men made seventy-eight miles in three days, the longest distance for one day being thirty-four miles. Captain Jenks, Captain Cabanis and Sergeant Green, of Co. G, are the only present members of the battalion who made that hike.

The record of the 24th in the Cuban campaign has many times been told. It suffices to say that they were in the forefront in the San Juan Hill engagement and lost more men—thirty-eight per cent—than any other command engaged in that battle.

Two officers were killed and seven wounded. A few days later they made the fight at Santiago and saw more fighting and long and fatiguing marches. After the close of the active Cuban campaign the 24th did heroic duty at the yellow fever camp. The regiment was the last to leave Cuba. A feature of the campaign was the part played by the wives of the officers, left behind at Fort Douglas, Utah. By selling candy, holding parties and receptions they raised funds to hire a professional nurse to

care for the wounded. Captain Jenks paid a high tribute to the men and said that many owed their lives to his care.

In the Philippines the regiment was one of the first to undertake the subjugation of the Moros and other rebellious tribes. The regiment again won honor in the campaign against the Pulajanes. The 24th came to the Philippines to Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks in 1908, and have been quartered here since then. The officers and their wives have formed many warm friendships among the people of Oswego, and it is with mutual regret that these relations are to be severed. The men also have borne themselves well, and whatever prejudice may have existed against the colored troops has been wiped out by the fine behavior of the troops.

The account given is but the merest outline of Captain Jenks's paper. It gives facts and statistics that cannot but be of value and interest to any officer or man who ever saw service with the 24th Infantry. It is the hope of many that Captain Jenks will see fit to have the paper printed in pamphlet form.

Captain Jenks was the reviewing officer at the dress parade and review of Co. D, 3d N.G.N.Y. Regt., Tuesday evening, the 21st, at the Oswego Armory. Capt. Torrey A. Ball commands this efficient company.

Major E. F. Taggart, who returned a few weeks ago from an inspection of the Massachusetts National Guard, will leave shortly for Virginia to inspect the Militia in that state. Captain Jenks, who has been assigned to inspect the West Virginia National Guard.

Washington's Birthday the men enjoyed a special dinner. This will be the last public holiday at the post for the 24th, as the command will leave in the spring for the Philippine Islands.

## FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Feb. 21, 1911.

Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Miss Virginia Gerhardt and Lieut. Jesse Gaston were guests of the Contemporary Club at the Propyleum in Indianapolis for the song recital by Mr. Horatio Connell.

The officers of the 10th Infantry detailed for the annual inspection of the Organized Militia during April are Major James H. Frier, who will make his headquarters in Chicago and inspect the Illinois Guard located there; Major Charles Gerhardt, State Arsenal at Frankfort, Ky.; Capt. Eli A. Helmick for organizations of the Indiana Guard in fifteen different cities and towns, and Capt. John B. Schoeffel in the same state, covering eighteen towns where parts of the Guard are located. The Organized Militia of Kentucky will be inspected by Major Charles Gerhardt and Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, twenty-five different cities and towns. Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts will begin the Ohio Guard on March 9 at Cincinnati and will cover twenty-six stations.

Miss Virginia Gerhardt entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Miss Raye Dryer, of Indianapolis. Others present were Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Miss Elizabeth Little, Lieut. C. R. Lewis, Jesse Gaston, W. J. Fitzmaurice and L. C. Rockwell. Major James H. Frier returned Friday from Columbus, O., where he delivered a lecture to the Ohio National Guard Association at the annual meeting. Gen. A. B. Critchfield, formerly adjutant general of Ohio and now on the staff of Major General Dick, was a visitor here Friday. Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts returned Friday from Culver Military Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. Helmick entertained with a charming dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen and Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. Lieut. Parker Hitt spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Comstock, of Chicago, at their country home near St. Charles, Ill. Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger left Friday for Cleveland, O., to spend the week-end with his family. Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram went to spend the week-end at her home near St. Charles, Ill. Mrs. Robert Comstock at St. Charles, Ill. Mrs. F. W. Coleman entertained with bridge Saturday afternoon for Mrs. S. D. Tebbetts, of Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge, Mrs. W. L. Reed, Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. B. W. Morian, Mrs. Donald McDonald, of Fort Wayne; Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Miss Clara Beuret, Mrs. A. C. Cron, Miss Blackford, of Georgetown, D.C.; Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Miss Morian, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. H. C. Williams, and Mrs. D. Cummings. Capt. and Mrs. Harry H. Tebbetts entertained with a pretty Valentine dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Mayes, Mrs. S. D. Tebbetts and Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Cron. After the War Game Monday night Lieut. F. B. Carrithers and P. M. Kennedy entertained with a delicious supper at Lieutenant Carrithers's quarters for Mrs. B. W. Morian, Miss Frances Burlinson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Beery and Miss Gertrude Morian.

Major Samuel Seay is on sick report. Mrs. E. E. Marshburn left Wednesday for her home in Troy, N.Y., to spend two weeks with her family. Miss Margaret Druein, of Bardonia, Ky., is the guest of Miss Frier.

Lieut. E. G. Beuret entertained with a pretty dinner at the Columbia Club for Mrs. Donald McDonald, Miss Lilly Blackford and Miss Clara Beuret. Mrs. Harry H. Tebbetts entertained at tea Monday for Mrs. B. W. Morian, Mrs. Rosa L. Bush, Miss Gertrude Morian, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Tebbetts, Mrs. E. E. Forbes and Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Cron entertained Monday night at bridge for Mrs. Tebbetts, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Beuret, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Blackford, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Gowen. After the completion of the War Game Lieutenant Cron, with Captains Bush and Gowen and Lieutenants Caldwell, Cummings, Beuret and Reed, joined the party and a delicious supper was served. Capt. James V. Heldt returned Tuesday from a leave spent partly at his home in Atlanta, Ga., and later on a trip to the Panama Canal.

Mrs. Greene entertained at bridge Monday night for Mrs. Helmick, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Alderidge and Mrs. Marshburn. After the War Game Colonel Greene, with Captains Bush, Schoeffel, Helmick and Coleman and Lieutenants Alderidge and Marshburn, joined the party and a delicious supper was served.

Co. B, 10th Inf., with Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge commanding, Lieut. Francis B. Eagan, Lieut. E. G. Beuret and fifty-six enlisted men, left the post Wednesday morning, en route to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty. Upon the withdrawal of the 2d Infantry for foreign service, Captain Breckinridge will assume command of the post, which is shortly to be abandoned as a military station. Lieut. H. R. Beery, Med. Corps, went for the trip, to return immediately.

Capt. Paul Comstock, of Richmond, Ind., was a visitor Thursday. Capt. Eli A. Helmick delivered a most interesting lecture Wednesday to the officers on "The Battles Around Metz," illustrated by large maps he had prepared especially for this purpose. Mrs. Schoeffel entertained with a bridge party Wednesday afternoon. The rooms were decorated entirely in yellow, jonquils being used. Those present were Mrs. Helmick, Miss Blackford, Mrs. Tebbetts, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Gowen, Mrs. Alderidge, Mrs. Tebbetts, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Burlinson, Mrs. Cron, Mrs. Morian, Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Morian.

The Fort Hamilton Boxing and Wrestling Club met in the post gymnasium Tuesday night and pulled off three very interesting events. Captain Schoeffel acted as referee. In a wrestling match between Sergeant Gildewell, Co. H, and Private Littleton, Co. A, weight 145 pounds, Littleton won. In an eight-round boxing match between Privates Oliver, band, and Rominsky, Co. H, Rominsky had a little the advantage in weight and in the seventh round landed on Oliver's head and floored him for the count. Neither man was hurt. A six-round bout between Privates Zirkle, Co. A, and Sears, Co. C, weight 170 pounds, with Sears having a slight advantage, was the fastest of the evening, and both received round after round of applause for quick and clever work. When the gong sounded for the fifth Sears forfeited the match, as he was out of wind and in no condition to continue. Club meetings will hereafter be held twice a month.

Lieut. C. R. Lewis is secretary and treasurer of the club. The enlisted men officers of the club are Private Zirkle, president; Private Hoffman, Co. G, vice-president; and a committee on arrangements of six enlisted men. An admission of twenty-



five cents is charged, the proceeds divided among the contestants.

Co. B finished its schedule in the 10th Infantry Bowling League last week and has clinched first place, completing all its games in a hurry on account of temporary duty at Fort Thomas. The other companies agreed to work overtime. The Co. B five, champions in 1910, have won the Marott Trophy, given to the club that would win it for two successive seasons. Co. G is in second place and the band third. Co. B won three straight from Cos. M and K and two games from Co. I, and lost the odd contest to Co. H. The G's took three from the E's and the K's lost to the band. Team honors were captured by the leaders with 910, while Co. A posted 885. Drake, of Co. B, won the W. A. Walker weekly prize with 267. Standing to date, with games won, lost and percentage: Co. B, 59, 13, .819; Co. G, 40, 14, .741; band, 37, 14, .725; Co. F, 28, 23, .549; Co. D, 28, 23, .549; Co. C, 29, 25, .537; Co. L, 26, 25, .510; Co. H, 25, 26, .490; Co. E, 22, 29, .431; Co. I, 22, 32, .407; Co. K, 16, 38, .298; Co. M, 12, 42, .222.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 21, 1911.

On the evening of Feb. 14 Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Conklin gave a hearts' party, and the players were Miss Allen, of Fort Barrancas, Miss Cochran, of New York, Misses Ethel and Hazel Ingalls, Miss Hasbrouck, Misses Lola, Nathalie and Leonie Berry, Miss Norton, Miss Rice, Miss Bottom, Lieutenants Garcin, Wilson, Winslow, Watts, Armstrong, Babcock, Harrison, Sumner, Walsh, Ljunstedt. Prizes were won by Miss Bottoms, Miss Allen, Lieutenants Babcock and Armstrong. Miss Bivan, of Annapolis, and Miss Marshall, of Providence, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Offner Hope, have returned to their homes. Major R. P. Davis is home again after a short visit to Washington. Mrs. William Smith with her children, went to Washington to spend her father's sixty-fourth birthday with him.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Bradley entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Frank Brown. Others playing were Mesdames Rorebeck, Hayden, McNeill, Hase, Baker, Coleman. Capt. O. C. Carter left Friday for Washington to spend a month, before going to Honolulu. Miss Brown and Miss Olliphant, of Washington, are guests of Mrs. Rowena Abbott. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe and Dr. Hopwood.

Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Forse entertained at supper for Miss Ethel Allen, Miss Newcome, Lieut. and Mrs. Cocheu, Lieutenants Wilson, Garcin, Colladay, Jones. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Fred Perry entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Brown. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, Major Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Thomas Knox gave a bridge luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Alexander Pendleton, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. R. P. Davis.

On Friday Mrs. Harrison Hall entertained with a luncheon for Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Prentiss, of New York, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Davis. On Friday Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Prentiss gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Harper, Captain Seaman, Lieutenants Carpenter and Donahue. Colonel Littell, of Governors Island, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Perry gave a supper at the club after the dance. Their guests were Mrs. Prentiss, Mrs. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. McNeill Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Harper, Captain Seaman, Lieutenants Magruder, Carpenter, Donahue.

On Tuesday Major and Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner for Mrs. Prentiss, Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner, of New York, Lieutenants Carpenter and Ljunstedt. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Howell gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Frank Brown. Other guests were Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Miss Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. Carr. Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Pope. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart gave a supper at the club in honor of Miss Mallon. Other guests were Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Roth and Seydel. On Wednesday Mrs. John W. Gulick gave a breakfast for Mrs. Frank Brown, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Howell.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. O. E. T. Lull entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Frank Brown and Mrs. Sinclair. Other players were Mesdames Lewis, Rorebeck, Pendleton, Henderson, Howell and Miss Folger. Capt. and Mrs. Sariat gave a card party on Wednesday evening in honor of their guests, Miss Norton and Miss Rice. Other guests were Misses Ingalls, Bottoms, Thompson, Townsley, Cochran, Mallon, Allen, Bryan, Marshall, Hasbrouck, Long, Vickery, Pullman, Mesick, Abbott, Kimberly, Lewis and Lieutenants Crain, Roth, Armstrong, Hood, Esterday, McCaskey, Wilson, Winslow, Curtis, Harrison, Pierce, Watts, Vansmire, Colladay, Garcin, Dyer, Van Deusen, Clay. Prizes were won by Miss Bottoms and Miss Rice.

Monday Mrs. Matthew Armstrong, of Hampton, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon, in honor of Mrs. Frank Brown. Other guests were Mesdames Rorebeck, Harrison Hall, Pendleton, Carter, Seville, Deck, Armstrong.

Tuesday evening Mrs. Anthony M. Fuller entertained at bridge for Mesdames Coleman, Carter, Kimberly, Wright, Forse, Hines, Russell, Taylor, Spurgin, Boell, Gearhart and Misses Allen, Johnson, Mellon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Spurgin and Mrs. Taylor.

## FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Feb. 19, 1911.

Mrs. J. G. Hannah entertained Saturday with a charming luncheon and bridge. The table decorations were red, white and blue, with cherries, hatchets, continental hats and tiny flags. Those present from the city were Mesdames Hersig, Newell, Perry, Stephenson and Heald, and from the post Mesdames Hegeman, Johnson, Pyles, Olson and Ekwurzel, and Miss Margaret Reynolds, of Pasadena.

All of the officers and ladies have been invited to attend a dancing party at the Sheridan Inn, Tuesday night, given by Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Warner and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Kay. Capt. J. G. Cecil returned Monday from a short leave spent in Tennessee. Friday night Lieutenant Magruder gave a very pleasant theater party in town to witness the presentation of the "Princess of Panama" by the Chase-Lister Co. The guests were Miss Reynolds, Miss Craig, Lieutenant Denson, Capt. and Mrs. Hegeman and Capt. and Mrs. Wait O. Johnson. After the performance the party was entertained with a Welsh rabbit at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Hegeman.

Miss Anna Axton is to sing at Miss Johnson's March recital. Friday afternoon Mrs. Cecil entertained the ladies of the garrison at a very informal sewing party. Last Tuesday evening there was a large theater party at the Kirby Opera House in Sheridan. The party adjourned to the "Café Chantant," given by the Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal Church. The party included Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Capt. and Mrs. Hannah, Miss Margaret Reynolds, Lieut. W. L. Patterson and Capt. and Mrs. Wait O. Johnson. Another theater party was given Saturday evening. Among those in the audience were Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. O. Olson and Major and Mrs. G. M. Ekwurzel, Miss Craig, Miss Reynolds, Lieutenant Patterson and Lieut. J. S. Sullivan.

Everybody appreciates the moving picture shows that are given Mondays and Wednesdays of each week, and too much cannot be said in praise of the splendidly arranged programs presented by the orchestra at each of these.

"Gently, Lord, O Gently Lead Us," by Stainer, was the selection rendered by Misses Anna and Matilda Axton at the church service last Sunday night.

The enlisted men had a very delightful hop in the post hall Friday night, about fifty couples being in attendance. Sergeant

# White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

From  
America's Most Famous Spring  
Waukesha, Wis.

Put up only in NEW  
Sterilized Bottles



Major Eccles, Sergeant Bowles and Sergeant McDonald had the arrangements in charge.

The standing of the teams in the post basketball league is as follows, games played, won, lost and percentage: Co. M, 9, 9, 0, 100%; Co. L, 8, 7, 1, .875; Co. H, 8, 4, 4, .500; Co. F, 9, 4, 5, .444; Co. K, 9, 4, 5, .444; Co. E, 7, 2, 5, .285; Co. I, 7, 1, 6, .142; Co. G, 7, 0, 7, .000.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 21, 1911.

Miss Hilda Waltz entertained with a five hundred party last Thursday. Lieut. T. B. Seigle left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth to take examination for promotion. Lieut. Col. C. Wilcox, Med. Corps, has been joined by his family and they have moved into quarters No. 12. Major and Mrs. W. H. Chatfield left on Wednesday with their niece, Miss Josephine Smythe, who has been visiting them several months, for her home in Augusta, Ga. They will be gone a month. Mrs. J. B. McDonald and little Snailston have gone down to spend a week at Fort Leavenworth, where Major McDonald is taking a ten weeks' course. Mrs. F. H. Campbell, of Chicago, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. M. M. McNamee, who entertained for her Friday with a supper after the hop, inviting all those dancing.

Miss Fuller, of Columbus, Ohio, has returned to her home after a recent visit to Mrs. Claude Tries. Mrs. L. L. Gregg went last week to Chicago to have an operation performed upon her knee. Mrs. B. W. Phillips gave a very pretty tea last Wednesday for her two visiting sisters, Mrs. R. S. Deagherty and Mrs. C. S. Knight. Mrs. McNamee entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Thursday. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Byard Sneed gave a tea in honor of Miss Syme, of Worcester, Mass., the house guest of Mrs. Owen Meredith.

Lieut. J. W. H. Reisinger, 27th Inf., is giving instruction every Friday evening to a militia organization in Kenosha, Wis. Lieut. P. R. Manchester, 27th Inf., leaves to-day for West Point. Claude Fries gave a small afternoon bridge for Miss Morrison, the house guest of Mrs. Moore, on Friday.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 21, 1911.

Accompanied by the post quartermaster, Captain Saville, chief engineer of the heating plant, J. H. Bolan, Post Electrician R. J. Perchman, Post Plumber F. C. Weinacht and Post Carpenter Sheridan, the commanding officer began a physical and mechanical inspection of the post that commenced Monday, the 13th, and is yet in progress. When the 27th Infantry arrived here in 1904, Fort Sheridan was then considered to be of large proportions. But a general inspecting party was able to cover the ground fairly well in a day or two. Since 1904 the buildings occupied by the troops have been doubled. A long row of new buildings for the kitchens was put up. Many new officers' quarters were erected. Several new stables and other buildings have been added to the equipment of Fort Sheridan, with the result that a commanding officer with his staff walks many miles and consumes many days in making a thorough inspection.

It is the intention of the Government to further increase the size of this post. Work has been begun tearing down famous old Fort Sheridan Park, of Highwood, adjoining the reservation, but which property recently passed into the hands of the Government.

Last Thursday evening the dramatic comedy playlet "Her Merry Christmas" was produced by the Messrs. Jack and Company in the Fort Sheridan theater, under the auspices of the post exchange. In the vaudeville part of the program Professor Milse, a sword juggler, amused the audience of soldiers with some difficult feats. Four colored lads, called the Lime Kiln Four introduced novel southern songs and dances. Nichols and Smith exhibited a sensational trick and comedy bicycle act. Roy Wells came on with funny sayings and Patrick and Jackson, a singing team, were applauded for their good work. Professor Wilber gave demonstrations of ventriloquism, and the four Regal brothers of wonderful feats on the rings and bars. The entertainment was a good one. Tuesday evening an amateur entertainment was given in charge of the chaplains. Saturday night there was a well attended hop for the enlisted men. The Monday night bowling parties in the exchange building are proving very attractive.

Social circles were surprised when the Chicago papers appeared a few days ago with the announcement of the marriage of Capt. J. A. Ryan and Miss Tarlton. Aside from the commanding officer, who had brief notice, Chaplain Murphy, who officiated, Veterinary Surgeon Grutzman, who arranged for tickets and berths for the bridal party to Washington, and Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst, with whom the bride was stopping, the interesting event was unknown until the press announcements the next morning. Captain Ryan is as popular here as he is throughout the Army, and all wish the happy couple many years of prosperity.

There are more enterprising boys in this post than are usually found in a garrison. Walter Feldman, son of Q.M. Sergeant Feldman, 15th Cav., has been doing so well with his newspaper route that he has purchased a delivery cart. Ralph Navarro, the Cuban boy who came to this post with the Cavalry, is paying his way by carrying papers over a section of the local route. In less than two years he has obtained a very good speaking knowledge of English. Wilson Saville, son of Captain Saville, has successfully handled the weekly periodical route for more than a year. He is a careful and industrious manager and makes his route pay well. Paul Malone, son of Captain Malone, is another business youth of this post. He started out recently with useful combination needle and sewing kits and disposed of the entire stock before he stopped. Mark McNamee, son of Captain McNamee, is the youngest business boy here. He was out with a line of pretty postal cards and got many customers by his energy. The financial tractions are good for the boys. The business training they get is helpful and gives them spending money.

Captain Saville has been improving the post sergeant major's office with a new floor. This office is one of the busiest departments in the post. Sergeant Major McIntyre has as his assistants Battalion Sergeants Major Neubauer,

Jackson and Barr, each of whom has a desk. Three typewriting machines are in constant use, getting out orders and preparing necessary correspondence. Since the enlargement of Fort Sheridan the volume of administrative work in this office has greatly increased.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 22, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lund were hosts at dinner on the 15th, their guests being Lieut. and Miss Seagrave and their sister, Miss Bronham. Miss Garrard entertained at a dinner on Friday, the party going afterwards to the hop at Washington Barracks. The guests were Miss Grant, of Cincinnati, Miss Woodill, of Covington, Ky., Major Allen, M.C., and Lieutenants Foster, Moore, and Smith. Major Allen was host at a dinner at the Café République recently, his guests being a number of the young people of the post.

Miss Mooma, who has been visiting Mrs. Shepherd, has returned to her home at Hampton, Va. Lieut. R. F. Tate left on Sunday on a month's leave. The wedding of Lieutenant Tate and Miss Schmelz, of Hampton, Va., will take place at the home of the bride, "Elmwood," on the afternoon of the 23. Mrs. Foltz has returned from a visit to her home at Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Tate gave a small luncheon on Saturday. Among the guests were Miss Garrard, Miss Grant and Miss Woodall. Mrs. Whiteside, wife of Capt. W. W. Whiteside, who has been ill for some time, has improved, and it is hoped she will soon be fully recovered. Mr. Wood, son of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, is quite sick with an attack of appendicitis, in consequence of which Mrs. Wood was obliged to recall her invitations for a bridge party on the 18th.

Mrs. Barnhardt, wife of Captain Barnhardt, gave a small bridge party on Monday, the 20th. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd and their guest, Miss Kimberly, left on the 21st for Hampton, Va., to attend the wedding of Lieutenant Tate and Miss Schmelz. Mrs. and Miss Tate, mother and sister of Lieutenant Tate, Miss Garrard and Lieut. W. L. Moore, 15th Cav., left on Wednesday to be present at the wedding. Lieutenant Moore will be best man. General Wood leaves Fort Myer tonight to visit his son, who is quite ill at his school in New York state. Mrs. Wood left several days ago. Colonel Garrard spent Wednesday in Baltimore. Captain Newbill, 3d Field Art., left on Tuesday for Norfolk, called there by the serious illness of his mother.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 20, 1911.

Friday night a prettily arranged hop was held by the officers and ladies of the post. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan had as guests Misses Kaufmann, Morrison and Peper and Messrs. Cryder and Morrison, all of St. Louis. Miss Harvey, of St. Louis, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Mann. After the hop Capt. and Mrs. Bryan entertained with a supper for their house guests, Col. and Mrs. Mann, Miss Harvey, Captains Robertson and Pillsbury, and Lieutenants Blakely, Taylor and Mitchell. The bridge club met at Mrs. Straub's Friday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Quinlan and Mrs. Holmes. Mrs. Holmes entertained with a delightful bridge party of three tables Thursday afternoon. The guests were Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Symmonds, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Christy, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Quinlan. Prizes were taken by Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Errington and Mrs. Cole. Mrs. Errington was the guest of Mrs. M. E. Buckley, of St. Louis, for a luncheon Saturday. Mrs. Howard entertained with a very pretty luncheon and bridge on Wednesday. The guests were Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Quinlan, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Cole. The prizes were won by Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Quinlan.

Miss Caroline Shields, of Highland Park, Ill., arrived Saturday to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Mann for some time. Mr. J. P. Voorhies, of Neosho, Mo., and his wife and daughter, Margaret, are at the post visiting Dr. Voorhies; they expect to remain for a month. Childs Howard, who has been attending boarding school in Washington, D.C., returned Thursday on account of illness.

Wednesday night the garrison was entertained with moving pictures in the mess hall. Monday the depot band gave a concert, after which a basketball game was played between the 27th and 23d Cos., resulting in a victory for the former, score 16 to 12.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 19, 1911.

A delightful affair of the week was the valentine luncheon and five hundred party at which Mrs. James H. Van Horn was hostess. The house was most attractive in red carnations and red hearts and cupids. The menu being carried out in heart-shaped dishes. Small tables seated the guests, who were Mesdames Erwin, Skinner, Corn, Christian, P. L. Jones, Stodter, Tanner, Westcott, Sampson, Fithian, Brunzell, Shute, Palmer, Cutler, John Howard, William S. Wood, E. R. Wilson, Brant and Singleton, Misses Mary and Rosalie Williams, Marie L. Fernandez and Miss Orr. Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter entertained informally Feb. 17 for their guest, Miss Fuller. Misses Armstrong, Gayle and Griffith, Lieutenants Wilbourn, McClellan, Holmness, Roberson, Lykes, Amory, Winfree, Devers and Erlenkotter were among the guests. Mrs. James B. Erwin entertained at luncheon Feb. 17 for Mrs. Blatchford Mrs. Green, Mrs. A. B. Macomb, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Hartmann, Mrs. Albert Gilmore and Miss Albert. Mrs. Joseph E. Barzynski was hostess at a five hundred party Feb. 18. The prizes were won by Mrs. Albert Gilmore, Mrs. Fithian and Mrs. Palmer. Others playing were Mesdames Arthur Williams, Blatchford, Corn, Tanner, Myer, Stull, Westcott, Persons, Lyon, Dowell, Brunzell, Steever, Sampson, Shute, Cutler, Van Horn, E. R. Wilson, Brooke, Miss Margaret Armstrong, Miss Blackburn, Miss Orr, Miss Davis, the Misses Williams and Miss Albert, of Baltimore. Mrs. William S. Wood left during the week for Washington, D.C.

Bowling continues to be the popular sport. The tourna-



ments between the different organizations are kept up with good natured rivalry. Feb. 19 the Cavalry team were victors over the Infantry. Lieutenant Holderness put up a star game by a score of 247, and had six straight strikes to his credit in one game. Major D. D. Devere returned Feb. 17, from Omaha, after inspecting the Nebraska Militia. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert R. Love arrived Feb. 17 from the Philippines. They are the guests of the latter's mother and brother, Mrs. Lawrence and Lieut. Charles G. Lawrence. Little Miss Betty Myer gave a valentine party, celebrating at the Atlas Theater in Cheyenne. Her guests were Miss Edith Williams, Katherine Hamilton, Dorothy Love and E. R. Wilson, jr.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 18, 1911.

Mrs. John S. Fair gave a bridge party Thursday, Feb. 9. Mrs. Chapin and Miss Robinson won the prizes. Other guests were Misses Armstrong, Hamilton, Parsons, Stodter, McCornack, Jones, Sterrett, Raborg, Howard, Tanner, Brunzell, Pithian, Cutler, Palmer, Brant, Tompkins, Rubottom, Christian, Singleton, Corn and Erwin, Miss Armstrong and Miss Robinson. Mrs. C. C. Lansing entertained at bridge on Thursday in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. Livingston and Miss Livingston from St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Alexander B. Dyer gave a luncheon on Saturday, the 11th. Her guests included Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Smith, Miss Gale, Miss Griffin, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Frank K. Chapin and Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg. Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald C. Brant were hosts on the 7th at a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. John B. Christian, Captain Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Fair and Lieut. Hamilton Bowie.

Mrs. B. R. Camp has been ill with grip for several days. Mrs. Theodore Schultz has been called to her home in St. Louis because of her father's illness.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. C. Raborg entertained at Sunday evening supper on the 12th. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Percy Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett and Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Fair. Mrs. James E. Erwin gave a luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. Gilmor, Miss Albert, Mrs. Hartmann, Mrs. Blatchford and Mrs. Greene. Mrs. Sterrett was hostess at a luncheon Friday for Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Dado, Mrs. Gilmor, Mrs. Brant, Miss Albert, Miss Armstrong and Miss Fuller.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans Cal., Feb. 16, 1911.

The past week has been one of gaiety among Navy people, and a number of dinners and teas aboard ship have been given. Last Friday Mrs. Thomas, wife of Admiral Thomas, entertained on board the flagship California with a matinee dance and tea. Thursday Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Charles Sterne and Mrs. D. Sterne formed a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, of Coronado, wife of Ensign Stewart, U.S.N., entertained with a bridge party in compliment to Mrs. Read, who is visiting Mrs. Stewart, and Miss Musto, who is visiting Mrs. Sterne, and whose engagement to Lieutenant Church was recently announced. Mrs. Thomas was the honored guest at a dinner party given Wednesday at the hotel by Mrs. William Pitt Trimble.

Paymr. R. Nicholson, U.S.N., took part in the tennis tournament at the Coronado Country Club last week. Miss Ottola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith, left for an extended visit East last Tuesday. She will visit first in Omaha, later on going to Washington and New York. Wednesday, luncheon and "show" was given by Mrs. Frances Mead, in compliment to Miss Harriet Stafford, daughter of Major Stafford, whose engagement to Lieutenant Weeks was recently announced. The shower was given at the Country Club, and about twenty-four of the younger social set attended. Mrs. Adrian Fleming was the honored guest at a large luncheon given by Mrs. Giffing Bancroft last Monday. Captain Harlow and Captain Blue entertained with a dinner aboard the California Wednesday evening. Mrs. O. D. Norton, wife of Dr. Norton, fleet surgeon, U.S.N., entertained with bridge Saturday afternoon at Hotel del Coronado.

The Boy Scouts were guests on board the U.S.S. California Saturday morning. Divided into squads they were shown about every part of the ship, returning to San Diego at noon. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Ruhlén were the dinner guests Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle.

The revenue cutter Bear left Saturday night during the storm to search for a schooner said to be in distress off Ocean Beach. Early Sunday morning the vessel was towed in port by the Bear, after a thrilling experience.

Monday evening on board the California a moving picture show was given by Major Hill, showing the recent target practice of the fleet. There were also many fine views of Samoa and the Philippines, which were greatly enjoyed by a number of Army and Navy officers and their wives. The dance on board the South Dakota Monday was greatly enjoyed by many San Diego society people. Last Monday Mrs. Adrian Fleming, wife of Captain Fleming, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a dainty luncheon given by Mrs. Belcher. Covers were placed for eight guests.

The encampment, consisting of 350 officers, sailors and marines from the flagship California, the cruisers South Dakota and Pennsylvania, under command of Major C. B. Hill, of the Marine Corps, were reviewed by Admiral Chaney Thomas Wednesday afternoon. It is expected the ships will sail Saturday and await the arrival of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet Monday night, when the maneuver work between the ships and the torpedo fleet will begin. From here the cruisers will go to San Pedro and then to Mare Island to undergo repairs. Their return March 1 will be anxiously awaited by numerous friends.

A number of Army and Navy people assemble at the Grant Hotel Saturday evenings to take part in the weekly hop. Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E., in charge of harbor work, with headquarters in Los Angeles, arrived Wednesday and spent the day at Fort Rosecrans inspecting engineering structures.

The vessel Jessie Fremont was thoroughly searched Wednesday morning by officers from the revenue cutter Bear, as it is supposed arms and ammunition are being secreted and delivered to the revolutionary forces said to be camped near Ensenada.

Lieutenant Ellyson, U.S.N., and C. C. Witmer, the young New Yorker, have been running the biplane up and down the field on North Islands several days, but Wednesday stole a march on their comrades by going over to the island early in the morning and making a short flight.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21, 1911.

Mrs. A. C. Dillingham will start a class in lacemaking and embroidery for Lent, the proceeds to go to St. Paul's Episcopal Church. One of the prettiest card parties of the week was given by Mrs. L. W. T. Waller. Bridge and euchre were played and the prizes were won by Mrs. I. Branch Johnston, Miss Evelyn Williams, Miss Ina Singleton, Mrs. Ludwig Upshur, Miss Alice Babcock, Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall and Commander Preston. Lieut. W. S. McClintic entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Michigan for Const. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Miss Jane Allen, of Staunton, Miss Mae M. Priddy, Miss Bragg and the officers of the ship. Lieut. G. W. Haines entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Michigan, in honor of Miss Laura Steele, of Annapolis. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades chaperoned and the guests included Misses Carrie

and Ena Voight, Misses Alice and Bessie Kelly, Miss Cole, of Texas, and the officers of the ship.

Miss Bettie Galt, of Williamsburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Galt in Webster avenue. Miss Howard, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Reynolds Hayden, at the naval hospital. Miss Winifred Rogers, who has been visiting Miss Cornelia Patterson, in Baltimore, has returned home. Miss Margaret Parker left to visit friends in Annapolis.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

BARROLL.—Born at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1911, to Mrs. Henry H. Barroll, jr., a daughter, Elizabeth, granddaughter of Comdr. Henry H. Barroll, U.S.N.

CARTMELL.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 10, 1911, a son, Richard Annesley, to the wife of Lieut. N. M. Cartmell, 10th U.S. Cav.

COOPER.—Born on Feb. 6, 1911, at Washington, D.C., to Stuart and Elizabeth McDougal Cooper, a daughter, granddaughter of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., retired, and of the late Comdr. Charles J. McDougal, U.S.N.

CUBBISON.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. Cubbison at Fort Sill, Okla., a son, Donald Cameron Cubbison, jr., Feb. 14, 1911.

FRANKLIN.—Born at Manila, P.I., Jan. 4, 1911, a son, John Francis Franklin, jr., to the wife of Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th U.S. Inf.

FECHET.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 19, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. James E. Fechét, U.S.A., a daughter, Catharine Fechét.

HAMMOND.—Born at Newburgh, N.Y., to the wife of Lieut. Thomas W. Hammond, 22d U.S. Inf., a son, Selby Hammond, Feb. 21, 1911.

HAY.—Born at Portland, Me., Feb. 19, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. George G. Hay, a son, Phillips, grandson of Lieut. Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Art., U.S.A.

JANDA.—Born to the wife of Capt. J. F. Janda, 1st U.S. Inf., at St. Paul, Minn., a son, on Feb. 15, 1911.

MCINTYRE.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, 1911, to Col. and Mrs. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., a daughter, Nora.

REYNOLDS.—Born to Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., U.S.A., a son, on Feb. 20, 1911.

STRAYER.—Born at Fort McPherson, Ga., Feb. 18, 1911, a son, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 17th U.S. Inf.

TAYLOR.—Born to the wife of Lieut. T. Herbert Taylor, U.S.N., a daughter, Eleanor Horton Taylor, on Feb. 15, 1911, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

THOMPSON.—Born at Fort Ontario, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 24th Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Ruth, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. John Milton Thompson, U.S.A.

WAINWRIGHT.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1911, a son, Richard Wainwright, 3d, to the wife of Lieut. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N.

##### MARRIED.

BRUCE-DOWNS.—At Annapolis, Md., Feb. 18, 1911, Ensign Bryson Bruce, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Frances Downs.

CALHOUN-ANDERSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31, 1911, Ensign William Lowndes Calhoun, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Anderson.

HENRY-MAC KAY.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1911, Lieut. William R. Henry, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen MacKay.

MCDOWELL-HARRIS.—At New York city, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1911, Lieut. John M. McDowell, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Nancy E. Harris.

MOSBERGER-MILLER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1911, Miss Amy R. Miller, daughter of Capt. William H. Miller, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. William A. Mosberger.

RYAN-TARLETON.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 16, 1911, Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary Tarleton.

TATE-SCHMELZ.—At Hampton, Va., Feb. 28, 1911, Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Margaret Schmeltz.

WAINWRIGHT-HOLLEY.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 18, 1911, Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Adele Howard Holley.

##### DIED.

BURNS.—Died on Feb. 20, 1911, at her residence, 57 West Eighty-fourth street, N.Y., Mary C. Burns, wife of Major Charles S. Burns, late U.S.V. and N.G.N.Y.

CABELL.—Died at Dallas, Texas, Feb. 22, 1911, Gen. William L. Cabell, late of the Confederate Service, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1850, who resigned from the Army April 20, 1861, while holding the rank of captain and A.Q.M.

DAVIS.—Died at Prescott, Ariz., Feb. 17, 1911, Dr. Thomas B. Davis, aged sixty-four, late medical cadet and acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., brother of the late Major Gen. Jeff C. Davis and Capt. William Davis, 10th U.S. Cav.

HENNICKE.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1911, Mr. Albert Virginia Henniecke, father of Mrs. G. W. Danforth, wife of Lieutenant Danforth, U.S.N.

HORNBY.—Died at her residence, 1715 I street, Washington, D.C., on Sunday, Feb. 19, 1911, Rebekah Black Hornsby, widow of the late Isham Hornsby, and mother of the wife of Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., and granddaughter of Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf.

JONES.—Died, Thomas Jones, father of Major William K. Jones, 5th U.S. Inf., at his home in Dubuque, Iowa, on Feb. 17, in his eighty-fifth year.

MARCH.—Died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 11, 1911, Mrs. Margaret Mildred March, mother of Major Peyton C. March, 6th U.S. Field Art.

MC MANUS.—Died at Asheville, N.C., Feb. 20, 1911, Capt. John McManus, U.S.A., retired.

MITCHELL.—Died at Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1911, Post Q.M. Sergt. Lansing T. Mitchell, U.S.A.

MYERS.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1911, Mr. David Wilson Myers, father of the wife of Capt. Theodore Schultz, 9th Cav., U.S.A.

RUSSELL.—Died at Breckinridge, Mo., Feb. 17, 1911, Samuel Russell, father of Mrs. W. T. Johnston and Mrs. Ben Lear, whose husbands, Capt. W. T. Johnston and Lieut. Ben Lear, are in the 15th Cavalry. Mr. Russell was a brother of Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

SCOTT.—Died Feb. 19, 1911, Brevet Brig. Gen. George D. Scott, N.G.N.Y., in his seventy-ninth year. Relatives and friends, also officers and veterans of the 8th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Albion Lodge 26, F. and A.M., American Council 654, R.A., and Master Plumbers' Association were invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, at eight o'clock, at his late home, 686 Carroll street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WASHINGTON.—Died at Goldsboro, N.C., Feb. 17, 1911, Col. James A. Washington, father of Comdr. Thomas Washington, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington, U.S.N.

WELLS.—Died at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1911, Mrs. Mary Woodbridge Wells, widow of Major Benjamin W. Wells, U.S. Volunteers, and mother of Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.N., of Mr. William McC. Wells, of Chicago, and of Mrs. Charles P. Parkhurst, of Columbus, Ohio.

WHITALL.—Died at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16, 1911, Lucy Van Rensselaer Whitall, the wife of Brig. Gen. S. R. Whitall, U.S.A., retired, mother of Mrs. Isaac Erwin, William Van R. Whitall and Louis W. Whitall, and

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#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Governor Dix, of New York, has engagements to review the 7th, 12th and 23d Regiments some time in March.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.Y., will review the 47th N.Y. on Wednesday night, March 29.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe will review the 14th N.Y. in May, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the regiment's departure for the war in 1861.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of Illinois will be held in Cairo, June 11, 1911.

Colonel Brinkerhoff, of the 4th N.J., announces schools for non-commissioned officers during the balance of the month of February and the month of March, in the Field Service Regulations, edition of 1910.

The annual inspection of the National Guard of New Hampshire, by Insp. Gen. William Sullivan, will begin on March 1.

The 14th N.Y., Colonel Foote, according to present plans, will be on duty at the state camp at Peekskill, N.Y., from June 3 to 10. Two battalions of the 22d Engineers from June 10 to 17, the 7th Regiment, Colonel Appleton, from June 17 to 24, and the 65th Regiment, of Buffalo, Colonel Welch, will be on duty from June 24 to July 1. The regiments of the 3d and 4th Brigades, less the 65th, may go on a tour to Pine Camp, N.Y. Schools for officers will also probably be held at the Peekskill camp.

#### 8TH N.Y.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

The 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., celebrated Washington's Birthday by a review at the armory on the night of Feb. 22, which was taken by Governor John A. Dix, who was attended by ten of his staff. The regiment made a most excellent showing in the review, under Colonel Austin, and the evening parade, which followed, under Lieutenant Colonel Sauvan, and it was by far the best display the regiment has given in the memory of those who have followed its doings for many years. The formations were all smooth, and the steadiness of the men was highly praiseworthy. The manner in which this regiment has been steadily improving in drill and discipline reflects great credit upon Colonel Austin and his officers, who have had the hardest kind of uphill work to contend with. After the military exercises the Governor was escorted to the Colonel's room, where Colonel Austin expressed, on behalf of himself and his command, the deep appreciation felt at the honor of the Governor's visit. He said that the interest of the Commander-in-Chief in the military exercises were helpful to the entire National Guard. Governor Dix, in reply, said that he fully appreciated the honor of the review, and that he was amazed at the work the citizen-soldiers were voluntarily performing, and that he was proud of the force. All the officers of the regiment were introduced to the Governor. Among the members of the Governor's staff present were Adjutant General Verbeck, Military Secretary De Kay, Commander Raynor, Captains Falls, Morris and Lieutenant Brown, aids. Other special guests included Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., Major A. H. Abel, N.Y., ex-Capt. Harrie Davis, former secretary of the Armory Board; Captains J. B. Mitchell and E. R. Tilton, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha, and Lieutenant Tausley, 9th N.Y.

#### 13TH N.Y.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

The annual muster and inspection of the 13th N.Y. was very satisfactory, despite the fact that the command shows a drop of fifty-nine members, when compared to the muster of 1910. The loss is more of a benefit than otherwise. The men of the regiment presented a very clean appearance, and displayed more familiarity with handling their equipments than formerly, and it is also considered that they displayed better discipline. There were 957 officers and men present, and only seven absent, out of an aggregate membership of 964, a fine showing. The official figures of this year's muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	18	0	18
Non-com. Staff.....	18	0	18
Band.....	25	0	25
1st Company.....	103	0	103
2d Company.....	70	0	70
3d Company.....	80	1	81
4th Company.....	79	1	80
5th Company.....	62	0	62
6th Company.....	94	1	95
7th Company.....	79	0	79
8th Company.....	82	0	82
9th Company.....	48	2	50
10th Company.....	71	1	72
11th Company.....	59	1	60
12th Company.....	67	0	67
Totals.....	957	7	964

Representing the state were Lieut. Cols. George A. Wingate, Robert G. Moran and N. B. Thurston, while the U.S. Army was represented by Capt. J. B. Mitchell, Coast Art., U.S.A., who is detailed to the Coast Artillery by the War Department, as an instructor.

#### 69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

The annual muster and inspection of the 69th N.Y. was made on the night of Feb. 21, and in the muster, like most of the other regiments, the 69th shows a falling off in membership when compared to the figures of last year. The regiment has forty-two less members than it had a year ago, which is not as great as some other commands. It had more absentees this year, however, than it did last. Co. D, Captain Everett, had the largest turnout, and Co. I, Captain Healy, paraded 100 per cent. of its membership and is the second largest company.

In the inspection great pains had been taken to have the equipments, clothing, etc., in the most cleanly condition, and all but one company made a fine record in this respect. The personal mess kits of the entire regiment had also been retinned at the expense of the regiment. The property accounts of the Q.M.D., under Captain Dillon, showed great improvement, and



### Watch this Space in Journal of March 11th

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in this work he received great assistance from Lieut. P. F. Nagle, who spent twelve consecutive nights at the army in going over property. The books and papers of the adjutant's office, presided over by Captain Phalen, also received high praise. The official figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F. S. and N. C. S.	19	0	19
Band	3	0	3
Company A	60	6	66
" B	55	5	60
" C	50	16	66
" D	93	3	96
" E	75	1	76
" F	64	2	66
" G	47	6	53
" H	37	6	43
" I	88	0	88
" K	59	5	64
	650	50	700

Last year the regiment had 724 present and only eighteen absent. The inspecting and mustering officers were Lieuts. Col. G. A. Wingate, E. B. Bruch, J. N. Stearns and R. G. Moran, and Col. M. M. Dunsbaugh and Capt. C. Vanderbit, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. A. L. Briggs and Lieut. C. W. Mason, Jr., 29th U.S. Inf.

#### 14TH N.Y.—COL. J. H. FOOTE.

In its annual muster for 1911, the 14th N.Y. while showing a net loss in membership of fifty-three officers and men, when compared to the muster of 1910, and fifty-four less present in other respects, the regiment shows improvement, as evidenced in the inspection. The uniforms, equipments, arms, etc., all being in first-class shape, great pains having been taken to have them so. There are quite a number of vacancies among the commissioned officers.

Following is the result of the muster in detail:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff	10	0	10
Non-com. Staff	8	0	8
Band	2	0	2
Company A	62	2	64
" B	51	0	51
" C	43	1	44
" D	49	1	50
" E	71	1	72
" F	38	0	38
" G	43	5	48
" H	46	0	46
" I	44	0	44
" K	40	0	40
" L	53	0	53
" M	45	1	46
Totals	610	12	622

Last year the regiment had 664 present and eleven absent.

#### 71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

Governor John A. Dix, accompanied by Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck and twelve detailed aides, was the reviewing officer at the 71st Regiment on the night of Feb. 17, and received an enthusiastic greeting from the large audience, which numbered over 3,000 persons. Owing to other engagements the Governor did not arrive at the army until a few minutes after nine o'clock.

The review was under command of Colonel Bates and the evening parade under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wells. The battalion commanders were Majors Beckman, Flack and Hutchinson. The regiment made a splendid showing in both ceremonies, in steadiness and accuracy of movement. The Governor, later in the evening, expressed to the officers his great pleasure at witnessing the display, and was particularly impressed when the regiment executed the order arms, without the slightest noise. This innovation originated in the regiment with Co. C, Captain Maslin, and has proved so effective that it has been widely copied by some other commands. The Governor also stated that he was greatly interested in the work of the National Guard.

At the conclusion of the review, Co. B, Captain Lyon, was ordered to the front and center, and was presented with the Colonel's Cup, for obtaining the highest percentage of marksmen on the state range last year. Colonel Bates made the formal presentation, and praised the work of the company. The regimental rifle team, and the distinguished experts, experts and sharpshooters, were next ordered to the front and were congratulated for their skill by the Colonel. Dancing for members and guests followed, the Governor being shown over the armory by Colonel Bates, after which he was entertained at a collation by the officers of the 71st. Among the special guests present were Captain Falls, 7th Regiment; Captains Morris and Ashmore, 12th Regiment; Colonel Hurry, Division Staff; Captain Walton, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Currie, Jr., Squadron C.

The guard duty under the direction of the Guard on Feb. 17 was as follows: Captain Mackee as officer of the day, and Lieutenants Thompson, Kuehne, Downes and Turner as officers of the guard was very effectively performed and the large crowd of spectators was handled without any confusion.

#### FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, in order to save the uniforms and blankets issued the troops from the ravages of moths while stored in armories, announces a very simple and cheap plan. He says: "At the state arsenal a plan for preserving and protecting woolen goods has been devised and has been in successful operation for more than two years, during which period not a single article has been damaged or destroyed by moths. The simplicity and inexpensiveness of this plan makes it practicable for adoption at all posts. A series of moth-proof lockers have been constructed by the simple method of assembling groups of ordinary packing boxes of the same size and lining them thoroughly and tightly throughout with plain tarred paper, such as is used for roofing purposes. Doors are made for these lockers by making a frame the size of the face of the box, lining it on the inside first with old canvas and then over the canvas with tarred paper, the paper being permitted to extend beyond the sides just sufficiently to make the door absolutely tight. These doors can be equipped with secure cloth locks and are fitted to the lockers with three-inch iron butt hinges.

"At the state arsenal each of these lockers so constructed from packing boxes is large enough to accommodate 100 blankets, so that one would be sufficient to meet the needs of any company in the matter of storing blankets. (Though ad-

ditional storing lockers of like character might with advantage be provided for storing the woolen service clothing.) The cost of these lockers, including labor for construction, will not exceed \$8."

#### COLORADO.

The enterprising adjutant general of Colorado, in a semi-monthly bulletin of news, issued from his headquarters in Denver, Feb. 15, says, in part: "Present indications are that the bill increasing the number of officers in the Army will be passed, in a modified form, by the present Congress. The increase has been cut down from 612 to 400. On this subject the staid old Army and Navy Journal has the following to say in the issue of Feb. 4: 'The War Department will in future give preference to National Guard officers of good service records in the examination of civilians for commissions in the Army.' This should be very encouraging news to the young officers of our Guard who wish to get into the Regular Establishment."

Gen. E. Wedgwood, the adjutant general of Utah, was a visitor in Denver Feb. 2. No man had a better record in the Spanish War than General Wedgwood in his service in the Utah Battery in the Philippines.

Preliminary indoor shooting for this year has been completed, and on the whole was very satisfactory. Troops C and D tied for first place, but under the rules Troop C was given first, for its offhand shooting was the best. Co. A, 1st, won third place.

By far the most satisfactory state inspection which has been held for a number of years is that which is now about done. Colonel Carille expresses himself as well pleased, both with the attendance and condition he found things in. He says our Guard will be in fine shape for the government inspection which will begin next month.

Colorado extends a hearty welcome to two very fine doctors who have recently become identified with our medical department. Dr. Osborn has had service in the Guard of Minnesota and Missouri, and spent three and one-half years in the American educational work in the Philippines. Dr. Ames was formerly first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Hospital Corps, and has been engaged for a number of years in government sanitation work, which gave him excellent experience. Both are splendid additions to our Guard.

That the recent assembling of non-commissioned officers in Denver for physical training was fully successful is well shown in a letter from a captain of the 1st, in which he says: "I am sure the results will be sufficient and that you will feel amply repaid for the expense incurred." Organization commanders should follow the program furnished Sergeant Carson.

It remained for Tennessee to establish a new mark for a novel use of National Guard. That state has a prohibition law and the Governor was elected on a prohibition ticket, but it was found impossible to carry out the law, so the Governor called out the Guard to "sit on the lid" and keep the saloons closed. The fight is still unsettled. Part of Missouri's Guard was used when the State Capitol burned and did some good work.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. S. asks: What right has a civilian (navy yard employee) to have command of a U.S. naval vessel, with a crew of regularly enlisted bluejackets and petty officers of the U.S. Navy? Answer: Civilian captains who are placed in command of some of the tugs attached to navy yards are men who are thoroughly versed in their knowledge of the waters along the coast, and hold certificates as master pilots. They have authority over men of the Navy serving on the tug, and the civilian in command must be obeyed just as promptly, and be treated with the same respect, as if a Navy officer were in command. If any of the crew of the tug are unruly they can be placed in arrest, and turned over to the commandant of the station to which the tug is attached for trial. Civilian captains must hold a master's license and a pilot's certificate for local waters, and are appointed after a competitive examination before a board of Navy officers.

O. W. B. asks: Can you inform me whether Captain, later Major Judson, who served during the Philippine Insurrection in 1900 with the 27th U.S. Vol. Infantry, is still in the Service, or can you give his initials and present address? Answer: William E. Judson, who accepted his appointment as captain, 27th U.S. Vol. Infantry, July 17, 1899, was formerly captain of the 12th N.Y. Infantry. He did not subsequently enter the Regular Service. Address him at 15 Dey street, New York.

A. C. W. asks: Are the examinations for first lieutenant in Philippine Scouts the same as the present as they were in 1908, as quoted in G.O. W.D. No. 1951? Answer: Requirements are the same, though naturally a different set of questions may be expected.

R. H. W.—Your service as a member of the Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines from June, 1898, until June 26, 1899, does not entitle you to the Philippine campaign badge provided for the Army. As you are in the Navy, make inquiry through the Bureau of Navigation.

W. A. S.—Regarding homestead lands address Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

A READER.—See answer to C.B. There was no examination held this January.

C. B.—Last year's examination for first class sergeants, Hospital Corps, resulted in the success of fifty-two, half of whom were almost immediately appointed as noted in our issue of July 16 last. Date of examination was Feb. 14-19 in U.S. and March 14-19 in the Philippines. Examination for 1911 has not yet been announced. Apply to the Surgeon General.

C. M. H.—Apply through the channel for a correction of your name, which you say has been carried along in an abbreviated form. As there was no criminality attached to your act there should be no difficulty in correcting the record without loss of standing.

J. J. H.—If you are out of the Service you cannot secure a badge for service in the Philippines. We have no copies of the Army and Navy Journal of 1900 for sale, but you may consult our files at our office. G.O. 129, W.D., 1908, the campaign badge order, was printed in our paper of Aug. 22, 1908. The Philippine badge was awarded for service ashore in Philippine Islands between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902; Department of Mindanao, Feb. 4, 1899-Dec. 31, 1904; in following expeditions: against Pala and his followers, Jolo, April and May, 1905; Datu Ali, Mindanao, October, 1905; Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, March, 1906.

H. D. K. Z.—In the case of the man whose sentence to six months confinement and dishonorable discharge has been approved by the department commander, the sentence goes into effect without reference to the President. Any new evidence that may be available to prove that the man was innocent of the charge should be presented through the channel.

P. O. P.—As you do not specify any particular veteran association we cannot answer as to your eligibility.

E. R.—The Isla de Luzon now assigned to the Louisiana Naval Militia, is a sister boat to the Isla de Cuba, which is shown in an illustrated volume before us as a one-funnel boat. Just when the Luzon had her engines and machinery overhauled and an extra funnel put in our records here do not show.

A. W.—What you call the "water transportation" is the allowance of mileage from the Philippines for the Volunteers, not the Regulars. The matter is not yet through Congress.

H. C. M. asks: Retired soldier leaves the Department of the Columbia and goes to Department of California. Who is the proper paymaster to be informed of the change? Answer: "On the last day of every calendar month each retired enlisted man will report his post-office address to the Adjutant

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General of the Army. Blank forms for personal reports and official penalty envelopes will be furnished to retired enlisted men on application to the Adjutant General.

J. E.—For the present location of the transport Sherman see "Transport Movements" under our Army heading.

O. E. asks: According to message from C.S.O. I am eligible for promotion to first class. Please inform me through your puzzle department what my chances are to get it before I retire, spring, 1912 (taking a dead reckoning)? Answer: As orders in this and recent numbers of our paper show promotions in other ranks of the Signal Corps, we believe you do stand a good chance for receiving yours, though nothing more definite may be learned, except by application through the channel.

R. D. C. asks: Enlisted in the Marine Corps Jan. 19, 1905, discharged June 23, 1910; re-enlisted in C.A.C. Aug. 25, 1910; I will have completed six years' continuous service in March, 1911. Am I not entitled to third enlistment pay? Answer: You remain in the same (second) enlistment period for three years from Aug. 25, 1910, the date of your last enlistment.

W. H. P. asks: (1) What pension is the widow of a retired major entitled to, under the general law, provided he was placed on the retired list for disability incident to the Service? (2) What steps are necessary to be taken to secure the pension? Answer: (1) Twenty-five dollars, the amount prescribed by R.S. 4696 for total disability in the case of a major, is payable from the date of his death. (2) Address Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C. Give particulars and proper blanks will be sent.

#### MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 9, 1911.

Miss Sue Love, of Berkeley, was a week-end guest of Mrs. Edison E. Scranton aboard the old Spanish gunboat Manila, where a pretty card party was held on Saturday afternoon for Misses Ruth Simons, Emily Simons, Virginia Dickens, Ruth Hascal, Charlotte Hoyt, Nina Blow, of San Francisco, Miss Matthews and others. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Scranton were also dinner hosts on board the Manila Friday to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry T. Gleason, Mrs. Herreshoff and Mrs. Francis B. Gatewood.

A very pretty bridge tea was given by Miss Ruth Hascal on Thursday afternoon. At the five tables the players were Mrs. Ulys Robert Webb, Mrs. Thomas C. Turner, Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Miss Charlotte Hoyt, Miss Ruby Hoyt, Miss Nina Blow, Miss Virginia Dickens, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Emily Simons, Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Miss Cornelia Kempff, Mrs. U. R. Webb, Mrs. Guy Brown, Mrs. Edison E. Scranton, Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Herreshoff, Mrs. William H. Toaz, Mrs. Caldwell Turner and Miss Matthews.

Mrs. Thomas R. Ruhn is in Los Angeles, visiting her mother for two weeks. Assistant Naval Constr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Coburn leave shortly for Philadelphia, where Naval Constructor Coburn has been ordered for duty. Comdr. Harold K. Hines has arrived to assume command of the refrigerator ship Glacier, now at Mare Island, preparing for a cruise to the Asiatic station. Mrs. Hines and Miss Hines, who are being warmly welcomed by the naval contingent, have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo. Mr. Landis, engineer officer of the California, has been ordered to Mare Island for treatment at the naval hospital.

Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Turner, wintering in Napa, spent several days here last week as the guest of Mrs. Mary Turner, who goes to Southern California soon and will probably not leave for the Philippines until midsummer. Lieut. John W. McCluskey, retired, and Mrs. McCluskey left on Wednesday last for Cincinnati, where the Lieutenant assumes charge of the recruiting station.

Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon were dinner guests on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Toaz are making their home at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo while the Buffalo is at the yard. Miss Sue Love and Miss Scott, of Berkeley, week-end guests of Mrs. Scranton, were the incentives for an informal dinner aboard the Manila on Saturday, the party including Ensigns H. C. Gearing and W. K. Kilpatrick, both of the Lawrence.

The Tuesday Afternoon Club met at the Officers' Club this week, when cards and refreshments were enjoyed by Mesdames Ulys R. Webb, Charles P. Kindelberger, John M. Hornberger, Edmund W. Bonaffon, Edison E. Scranton, Guy W. Brown and Miss Cornelia Kempff. On Wednesday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Scranton entertained the Wednesday Evening Bridge Club, including Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. U. R. Webb, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Rear Admiral William Brownson, retired, is on a short visit to the home of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus. Lieut. L. J. Wallace, detached from the Glacier and ordered home, with Mrs. Wallace, will leave in a few days for Philadelphia.

The curious Yorktown will remain here until March 4, when she will sail for Panama. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, her commanding officer, who was so critically ill when the ship arrived here, is doing well at the naval hospital, though it is not thought that his condition will permit of his resuming command when the ship sails. The collier Prometheus leaves soon for the Puget Sound Navy Yard to go in reserve. The orders came as a surprise, as it was generally believed the Prometheus would be assigned to the Atlantic Fleet during the coming summer.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 20, 1911.

Mrs. A. P. Blockson was hostess at a bridge and five hundred party Wednesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Parker, Miss Gale and Mrs. Ryan. A delicious luncheon was served. Those present were Mesdames Troxel, Boyd, Carson, Cornell, Palmer, Grierson, Glass, Pope, Edwards, Mayo, Stevens, Van Deusen, Parker, Ryan, Addis, Hay, Dilworth, Blaine, McMurdo, Misses Gale, Wagoner, Glass, Nash, Jandt, Stevens, Colley and McMurdo. Mrs. Grierson gave a jolly bowling party at the gymnasium Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell, Lieut. and Mrs. Blaine, Misses Gale and Jandt, Captain Luhn, Lieutenants Scott, Sheep and Greene. Light refreshments were served at her home after the bowling. Capt. and Mrs. Boyd entertained with a chafing-dish supper in honor of their guest, Miss Nash; others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Misses Ryan and Stevens, Lieutenants Adair, King and Richart. Miss Jandt gave a delightful supper Sunday for Mrs. Addis, Misses Glass, Wagoner, Captains Paxton and Luhn, Lieutenants Oden, Sheep and Addis. Lieut. and Mrs. Godson gave a dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Boyd and their guest, Miss Nash.

Mrs. Hall, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McMurdo. An informal home held Tuesday, the 7th, in honor of Miss Nash. Miss Nash left for her home in Philadelphia on Feb. 9. Mrs. Boyd left for a week in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Parker and Miss Gale took a trip to St. Albans, returning Saturday. Major J. S. Wilson, Med. Corps, has been giving a series of lectures this winter to the



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students of the Vermont Medical School on the subjects of tropical diseases, etc.

The dramatic talent of Troop B gave a very pleasing production of the "court scene" from "The Merchant of Venice" Wednesday night at the gymnasium. There was also music and singing, which was enjoyed by the people of the post. The basketball tournament is nearing the finish and excitement is running high. Among the troops the Machine-Gun Platoon is in the lead, not having lost a game the entire season.

Miss Colley, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her brother, Lieut. A. T. Colley. A son, Harold Anesly Cartmell, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Nathaniel M. Cartmell on Feb. 14.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo gave a charming dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Carson and Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer. Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel gave a bridge party Friday evening, the 10th. The guests were Mesdames Cornell, Grierson, Boyd, Hay, McMurdo, Godson, Stevens, Van Deusen, Blaine, Glass and Edwards, Colonel Jones, Major Grierson, Captains Hay, Boyd, Luhn, Lieutenants Scott, Sheep, Cornell, Colley, Blaine and Dr. McMurdo. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards gave a dinner Saturday, the 11th, for Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo. Lieut. and Mrs. Godson gave a dinner on the 12th for Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel. Major and Mrs. Blackson gave a dinner Monday night for Colonel Jones, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Parker and Lieutenants Sheep and Adair. Lieut. and Mrs. Godson gave a dinner on the 14th. The guests were Major and Mrs. Grierson, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Parker.

Mrs. Hay had an afternoon bridge Tuesday. Those present were Mesdames Troxel, Boyd, Wilson, Edwards, Mayo, Godson, Castleman and Parker, Misses Gale, Jandt and Colley. Miss Colley entertained a number of her friends at cards. Mrs. Blaine gave a bridge party Thursday afternoon. Those present were Mesdames Godson, Wilson, Glass, Cornell, Carson, Misses McMurdo, Wagoner and Colley. Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer gave a dinner party Thursday. Mrs. Parker had six tables at bridge. Miss Jandt gave a bridge party Saturday for Mesdames Wilson, Mayo, Palmer, Carson, Hay, Castleman, Troxel, Godson, Parker, Cornell, Grierson and Miss Colley. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Cornell.

## PORT LEAVENWORTH.

Port Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20, 1911.

Mrs. J. B. Henry, wife of Lieutenant Henry, and little daughter Betty have arrived from Fort Snelling to spend several months with Mrs. Henry's parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughey. Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, D.Q.M.G., is here from Omaha, Neb. Dr. McAllister, Dental Surgeon, has arrived here for station. Mrs. McAllister and daughter will join him later.

Miss Marie Dodsworth, Miss Ethel Oliver, Mr. Harry Phelps and Mr. George Ludolph, of Kansas City, were guests at the post hop Friday night. Mrs. G. W. Moses entertained with bridge Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. J. F. Clapham was hostess at a delightful bridge party Wednesday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant entertained with a delightful hop supper Friday for Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Major and Mrs. Robert Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle and Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger. Mrs. E. Frick, assisted by Mrs. H. Rosecrans, entertained the Lotto Club Wednesday.

Miss Lou Uline, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah, and Bettman Bank, son of Major and Mrs. Charles Bank, of Manila, were among the little guests at the birthday party given Friday afternoon, at his home on North Broadway, by Master D. R. Anthony 2d, to celebrate his eleventh birthday.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Barlow and baby, of the post, spent the week-end in Kansas City. Miss Gladys Booth, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Booth, of Kansas City, was the guest during the week of Miss Helen Kelly, of the city. Mrs. Griffith, the guest of friends for several days in Kansas City, has returned. Mrs. Sexton has returned from a month's visit in Washington, D.C., with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Godwin. Mrs. MacDonald, wife of Major MacDonald, who is taking the ten weeks' special course here, is spending a week with friends. Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf., leaves this week for a three weeks' visit with relatives before sailing for the Philippines.

The members of the 13th Infantry who were instrumental in securing a charter for the new camp of United Spanish War Veterans, Gen. Alfred C. Markley, Camp No. 1, held their meeting of the camp Wednesday evening in the quarters of Co. M, Engineers.

The Y.M.C.A. Tigers added another victory Tuesday night, taking the game away from the Army Y.M.C.A. second team by the score of 27 to 23. Father Dougherty, of the Fort Leavenworth parish, gave a box party at the Orpheum Tuesday night. Those entertained were Father Gabriel, of the German Catholic church; Father McKenna, of the Cathedral, and Father McGinnis, of St. Vincent's Orphanage.

Mrs. Griffith was the honor guest at a tea given Friday by Mrs. William Stephenson. Miss Katherine Chambers entertained Thursday with an informal tea her guest, Miss Rose Balfour, of Rayrill, La. The guests included the young ladies of the garrison. Mrs. E. B. Fuller was hostess at a delightful bridge luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. Walsh, of Chicago, and Mrs. Stuart. Mrs. G. W. Moses was a charming bridge hostess Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger entertained Wednesday with a theater party at the New Orpheum. Miss Betty Mercker, of Detroit, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lott.

Capt. J. E. Normoyle entertained the last of the week with a stag dinner in compliment to Col. Daniel E. McCarthy. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller gave a bridge luncheon for Mrs. Robert Walsh Friday. Major and Mrs. John Murtzugh entertained Saturday with a bridge luncheon. Mrs. Harry A. Smith entertained with three tables of bridge Thursday for Mrs. Robert Walsh and Mrs. Duncan. Mrs. H. O. Whitehead gave a beautiful luncheon Monday for Mrs. F. L. Winn, Mrs. McCord, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Robert Walsh, Mrs. J. E. Normoyle and Mrs. Duncan. Mrs.

George Mitchell and Mrs. Willard won the prizes for the highest scores made at the Valentine bridge given Wednesday by Mrs. G. W. Moore. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger were hosts at a delightful theater party Wednesday night at the Orpheum, when their guests included Miss Jeunet, Miss Jeanette Clark, Capt. Wiley Howell, Captain Fassett, Lieutenants Tarbuton and Wadsworth.

Col. Daniel E. McCarthy was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay during part of his stay at the post. Lieut. Leon M. Logan, who has been ill in the post hospital for five months, has gone to Accrington, Lancashire, England, to spend a three months' sick leave with his parents, after which he will join his regiment in San Francisco. Mrs. J. B. Henry, of Fort Snelling, was among the guests at a house party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Kelly, of the city, the last of the week.

Addresses were made Thursday night at the smoker given at the ceremonial dedication of the new Elks' clubhouse in the city by Col. Daniel McCarthy, of Omaha, who for years was a member here and held office during that time; also by Capt. James E. Normoyle. Several other prominent men from Atchison and St. Joseph were present. Miss Bertha Lousman, of the city, has gone to Chicago to accompany Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Thompson to the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, China and Japan and remain in the Orient about two years. Mr. George A. Reeder, of the Army and Navy department of the Y.M.C.A., has arrived from St. Paul. On Sunday he gave an address at the military prison and held mass for the soldiers at the Y.M.C.A. building at the post, and the evening delivered an address on the work of the Army and Navy department at the First Presbyterian Church, in the city. Mr. Reeder recently returned from a four months' cruise on one of the battleships.

The measles have appeared in the families of Major E. L. Munson, Capt. H. O. Whitehead and Capt. G. F. Mitchell. Capt. Frank Caldwell, 12th Cav., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant. Mr. Frank Richmond, of Cookeville, Tenn., is visiting his son, Capt. H. R. Richmond, 10th Cav., at the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin entertained Friday with a delightful dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, of Idaho. Major and Mrs. F. L. Winn entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Major and Mrs. Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant and Major Robert Noble. Mrs. J. B. Henry, of Fort Snelling, Minn., was the honor guest at the Thursday Bridge Club, which was entertained this week by Mrs. John Dodsworth.

## PORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort W. H. Harrison, Mont., Feb. 12, 1911.

Lieutenants McLachlan and Rice and Mrs. McLachlan entertained informally with a musicale Jan. 31. Captains Hanson and Miles entertained at dinner Jan. 30, for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of East Helena; Miss Helen Word, Miss Davis, Captain Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Wilson and Mr. McCormick, of Missoula. Major Ford had as dinner guests Jan. 28 Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Captains Mullay, Taylor, Miles and Hanson and Dr. Wilson Murray.

The officers and ladies of Fort Harrison entertained their friends from Helena with a hop on the evening of Jan. 30. The music of the 14th Infantry orchestra, under the direction of Chief Musician Tully, was excellent. Refreshments of salad and coffee were served. Col. and Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner Jan. 25, complimentary to their house guest, Major Arnold. Others attending were Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartshorn and Captains Miles, Hanson and Taylor.

Mrs. Gregory was hostess at a pretty luncheon on Feb. 7 for Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Swinehart, Mrs. White, Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Hartshorn. Dr. Wilson Murray returned Feb. 2 from a three weeks' leave of absence. Major John H. Parke, of Fort Missoula, was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilson last Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Wilson had as dinner guests on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Lieut. and Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Kinzie, Mrs. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieutenant Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregg and Captain Miles. Col. and Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner in honor of Captain Mullay Feb. 7. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlan, Major Ford, Captains Miles and Hanson and Dr. Murray. Capt. and Mrs. Weeks had as dinner guests Feb. 2 Lieut. and Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Kinzie.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gregg entertained at dinner Feb. 5, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Lathrop and Dr. Wilson Murray. On Sunday afternoon, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Miles and Lieutenant Gregory were guests of the Sisters of Good Shepherd at an entertainment given by the children of their school complimentary to the members of the Montana Legislature.

## FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Feb. 11, 1911.

On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey entertained several of the post people with a dinner at the Ponchartrain Hotel, taking them afterward to the Detroit Opera House to see Nance O'Neil in "The Lily." The club "ladies' night" on Tuesday was even more largely attended than the week before and several people came out from town to enjoy the delightful program rendered by the 26th Infantry orchestra, under the able leadership of Mr. Belisle. On Wednesday evening Lieut. Clyde B. Parker gave a delightful party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell. Almost the entire post was present and a very enjoyable evening was spent in popping corn, singing and playing games. A delicious Welsh rabbit was served. Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann entertained Thursday at a beautiful dinner in honor of Miss Carroll Adams. The table was decorated in red, the near approach of St. Valentine's Day being heralded by the heart place-cards and bonbon boxes and the festoons of hearts on the chandeliers. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, Miss Rowlands, Major Hartsock, Lieutenant Reinhardt, Miss Jeffries and Lieutenant Denny.

Mrs. Dixon received at the very pleasant hop on Friday night, and following it Mrs. E. E. Hatch gave a large hop supper in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell. On Saturday night there were several theater parties, made up of post people, who went in to see "The Three Tons" at the Detroit Opera House and afterward took supper at the Ponchartrain.

Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, who have been away on a four months' leave, returned Monday from Los Angeles, Cal., where they have been visiting Lieutenant Purcell's family, and a great deal of entertaining in their honor has been done since their return. They at first visited Major and Mrs. Hatch, but are now settled in their quarters in the new flat building. Major and Mrs. Hatch left very early Sunday morning, having been called away by the serious illness of Major Hatch's mother.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 14, 1911.

The 102d anniversary of Lincoln's Birthday was observed with a concert of patriotic pieces by the 27th Infantry band. When Musical Director Savoca led the thirty musicians in playing "Marching Through Georgia" the 450 soldiers in the audience cheered and applauded. At the termination of the concert specially appropriate moving pictures were shown by the chaplains. On Saturday evening the enlisted men celebrated Lincoln's Birthday with a dance. Many lady friends of the soldiers were present. In Illinois Lincoln's Birthday is a legal holiday, and much attention is given to all events given in honor of the great man.

On Sunday evening Miss Morrison, a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Moore, sang very sweetly in the prison service, Mrs. Moore played, and the chaplain spoke on Lincoln and patriotism. Tuesday evening Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox, the new post surgeon, had the mess hall of the post hospital arranged for a light vaudeville and moving picture entertainment commemorating Lincoln's Birthday.

An appeal has been made to Chaplain Murphy from the Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul

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Grape Juice now. Made only of the choicest Concord grapes grown in the great Chautauqua belt—made by our own process, which eliminates all handling after the grapes leave the vines—made under conditions of absolute cleanliness—the grapes washed, rinsed, stemmed, pressed, and the juice pasteurized and bottled—there is nothing more satisfying as a beverage than

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in Chicago for old clothes and shoes for the poor. Old parts of uniforms can be made into very good clothes for children of the poor.

Q.M. Sergt. F. Krause, 15th Cav., and Sergt. H. R. Springer, G.S. Inf., have been taking an examination for post non-commissioned staff. Pvt. C. E. Gross, Co. D, 27th Inf., and L. A. Goff, Troop L, 15th Cav., have joined the post school. Any soldier who desires to receive instruction in writing, spelling, arithmetic, history, grammar or geography can join the school any time during the winter session, and without cost to him for books or instruction. Owing to the presence of many solicitors, book agents, peddlers of cheap jewelry in the post, the C.O. has prohibited all canvassing in the post without permit. The enlisted men are pleased with this order.

A number of Moro bolos have been hung up in the office of the post adjutant. Several of the most dangerous are of the campanian and kris type, and were captured in action when the 27th Infantry attacked the forts occupied by the sultans of Bayan and Bacolod, Mindanao, 1902-03. A number of the weapons carry a split wooden sheath. When the Moros determine to kill their foe they approach with the campanian innocently sheathed; suddenly the weapon is raised and swung with great force upon the head of the unsuspecting victim. The sharp edge cuts through the cords holding the sides of the wooden sheath and goes crushing in the skull of the enemy. First Lieut. George O. Shaw has a fine collection of Moro knives in his "den," secured from the same source. Nearly all the companies of the 27th Infantry possess a number. Company F has a large wooden roaster, which the company captured from one of the forts of the Sultan of Calau. Capt. J. F. Moore, who was wounded in the capture of the strongest fort in the Bayan system, has one of the finest collections of Moro weapons of war in the post. The home of Post Q.M. Sergt. Earl Eikenberry is also decorated with Moro war relics.

The recent snowstorm provided Fort Sheridan and the surrounding country with good sleighing. The road scraper, drawn by six mules, was used to level the snow drifts. The smaller snow plows opened the paths and regular traffic was little hindered. The ice plain has been reopened, the sledding parties are organizing and the toboggan slide will again be used.

A son was born to the wife of Batln. Sergt. Major LeRoy D. Barr, 27th Inf., last Thursday.

## FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Feb. 20, 1911.

Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, chief Q.M. of the Department, was here early in the week to make his official inspection, and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kelton. On Wednesday they invited the officers and ladies to an informal reception to meet Colonel Littell. Mrs. Cunningham assisted Mrs. Kelton, Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Major Waterhouse and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks. Friday evening the Army and Navy Union gave a dance in the gymnasium. Special boats were run for the benefit of the town people and an orchestra from Washington alternated with the post band in furnishing the dance music. The grand march was led by Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, the latter carrying a beautiful bouquet of pink carnations presented to her by the Union.

Last Thursday quite a serious accident befell little Lucille Brown and Francis Matson. While playing in front of the headquarters' building they dislodged one of the ornamental



cannon which fell upon their legs, pinning them beneath it. No bones were thought to be broken at first, but Lucille particularly has suffered so much she is to be taken to-morrow to the Walter Reed Hospital to have an X-ray photograph taken of her leg. Lieutenant Snow is back again after a week's leave spent in New York.

## WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Feb. 17, 1911.

A pretty dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Walter E. Gunster at their quarters on Saturday complimentary to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. P. Tillson, 18th Inf. Guests were seated around a violet and daffodil table, which was exquisitely dainty in color and outline. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Edwin T. Cole, 18th Inf. Mr. R. N. Fredericks was host at an enjoyable luncheon on Saturday at the Yavapai Club complimentary to Lieutenant Colonel Tillson. Other guests were Judge E. M. Doe, John A. Hope, Captain Cole, Capt. John K. Miller, 18th Inf.; A. W. Edwards, Frederick G. Brecht, Lieutenant Gunster, Judge John J. Hawkins, W. A. Drake and G. T. Norris.

Mrs. Guy G. Palmer and two daughters left Wednesday for Los Angeles, Cal., to visit relatives and friends for the next three months. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Tillson arrived at Whipple Barracks Sunday. Colonel Tillson takes command of the post and battalion stationed here. Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf., arrived Friday from Fort Leavenworth, where he passed a very creditable examination for promotion to captain.

Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 18th Inf., in command of Co. A, 18th Inf., left for Fort Wingate, New Mexico, Thursday. Lieut. David O. Byars, 18th Inf., accompanied the company.

## THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

## Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 18th Cav., in temporary command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., will assume command in April, 1911.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. General Brush will sail for United States April 15, 1911.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

## Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., in temporary command, with headquarters at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., will command in May, 1911.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Tacoma Park, D.C.; D, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; E, M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F, L, in Philippines—address Manila; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T. Co. G will sail from Honolulu in October, 1911, for station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Co. I will sail from San Francisco for station at Honolulu Oct. 5, 1911. M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I, K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; A, B, C and D, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. Hqrs., ten troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs. and nine troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three troops March 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M, sailed from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5, 1911, and Troops E and F, at Ft. Riley, Kas., to sail for Manila on May 5, 1911.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, F, H, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Manila—address Manila, P.I. Arrived January, 1911. Troops D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop G, Ft. Huachuca; Troop E, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment ordered to sail from Manila for United States March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, for station at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

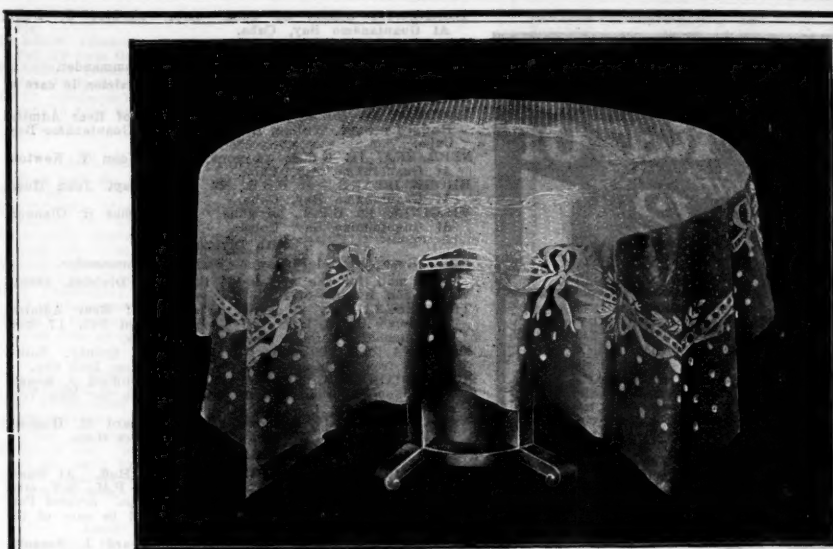
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla. Will sail for Schofield Bks., Island of Oahu, H.T., July 5, 1911; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Battery F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., O, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. and Batteries E and F will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Batteries A and B will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.



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Napkins, 20 in. .... doz. ....	\$3.00
Napkins, 22 in. .... doz. ....	8.50
Napkins, 24 in. .... doz. ....	4.00
Napkins, 26 in. .... doz. ....	4.75
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Cloths, 2x2 yds. .... each	\$3.25
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4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; G, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., in July, 1911, for station; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
11th. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. Will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Riley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. McKinley, Me.  
51st. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. McKinley, Me.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
Will proceed to Ft. Hancock, N.J., for station about the latter part of  
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
107th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.  
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md. Will sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1911.  
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
146th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail Sept. 15, 1911, for U.S. for station at Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.  
164th. Jackson Bks., La.  
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
\*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; the 9th Band will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910. 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1911.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Schofield Bks., H.T., March 9, 1911; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., will sail for Ft. Shafter, H.T., June 5, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for San Francisco Sept. 15, 1911. Hqrs., eight companies and Machine-gun Platoon will go to Madison Bks., N.Y., and four companies to Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco May 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1911.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila July 15, 1911, for Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila April 5, 1911.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah, will sail for Manila May 5, 1911.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft.



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Liscum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Will sail from Manila June 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., will sail in June, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station.

21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Entire regiment will sail for Manila June 5, 1911.

25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and C, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Feb. 21. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Arrived Feb. 16 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The following is the tentative itinerary of the Delaware for the trip to Valparaiso and return: Arrive Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Feb. 16, leave Feb. 23; arrive Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, March 3, leave March 6; arrive Valparaiso, Chile, March 11, leave March 21; arrive Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 4, leave April 10; arrive New York, April 26.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division, except South Carolina, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division, except Washington, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Sailed Feb. 17 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New Orleans, La.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. Sailed Feb. 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York city.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Feb. 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Arrived Feb. 16 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed Feb. 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. Arrived Feb. 20 at Rockland, Me. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orle W. Fowler. Arrived Feb. 18 at Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Diego, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Diego, Cal.

##### Second Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

##### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLAIOER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Manila, P.I.

##### Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Cuke. At Hong Kong, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

##### Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George C. Pegram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

##### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

##### TUGS.

CHOCTAW. Chief Bsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSOEOLA. Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISOATAGA. Bsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC. Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH. Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCLAS. Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WOMPATUCK. Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE. M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARTHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittin, master. Arrived Feb. 15 at Key West, Fla. Address there.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. Arrived Feb. 19 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B.

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Fletcher. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed Feb. 19 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. Sailed Feb. 17 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass.

The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

OYOLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived Feb. 20 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Leonard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Arrived Feb. 18 at Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived Feb. 14 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier), merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluervius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OTOPIOS (submarine), Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scates. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PALCAHU, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Sailed Feb. 19 from Cape Gracias-a-Dios for Cristobol, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G. Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PFETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed Feb. 19 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. Arrived Feb. 20 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. Arrived Feb. 13 at Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.



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PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Sailed Feb. 17 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croxley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. Arrived Feb. 20 at Panama. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed Feb. 19 from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, for Ceiba, Honduras. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. WOLVERINE, O., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

#### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.  
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Sailed Feb. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.  
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. Sailed Feb. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Key West, Fla.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton.

Sailed Feb. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Key West, Fla.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. Sailed Feb. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Key West, Fla.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Sailed Feb. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Key West, Fla.  
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Sailed Feb. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr., Commander.  
Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr. Arrived Feb. 17 at Galveston, Texas.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. Arrived Feb. 17 at Galveston, Texas.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. Arrived Feb. 17 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Feb. 17 at Galveston, Texas.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Arrived Feb. 18 at Key West, Fla.

#### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
OUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
VIPER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.  
Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
NARWAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
TARPOON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
OASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.  
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

#### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.  
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

#### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.  
FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.  
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.  
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.  
PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.  
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

#### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.  
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.  
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.  
BAIBER (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabaniss. At Manila, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.  
DEOATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.  
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Flunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

#### Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.  
FISH HAWK, Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Coden, Ala. Address there.

#### STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

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RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low. At Boston, Mass.  
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In winter quarters, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and store ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.  
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.  
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.  
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topaka is an auxiliary to the Southery.  
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.  
Active, Mare Island, Cal.  
Alice, Norfolk, Va.  
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.  
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.  
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.  
Iwanna, Boston, Mass.  
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.  
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.  
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
Narkoota, New York.  
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.  
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.  
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.  
Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sebagus, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston, Mass.  
Sotoyomo, Bremerton, Wash.  
Standish, Annapolis, Md.  
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington, D.C.  
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.  
Uncas, Norfolk, Va.  
Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.  
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

#### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York.  
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.  
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.  
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charleston, at Puget Sound.  
Chattanooga, at Puget Sound.  
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Cleveland, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Constitution, at Boston.  
Columbia, at Philadelphia.  
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.  
General Alava, at Cavite.  
Gwin, at Newport.  
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.  
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.  
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.  
McKee, at Newport, R.I.  
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.  
Miantonomah, at Philadelphia.  
Milwaukee, at Puget Sound.  
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.  
Monadnock, at Cavite.  
Morris, at Newport, R.I.  
Nero, at New York.  
Ohio, at New York.  
Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
Pampanga, at Cavite.  
Panay, at Cavite.  
Puritan, at Norfolk, Va.  
Raleigh, at Mare Island.  
Relief, Olongapo, P.I.  
Restless, at Newport, R.I.  
Rodgers, at Boston, Mass.  
St. Louis, at Puget Sound.  
San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
San Marcos, at Norfolk, Va.  
Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Talbot, at Newport.  
Terror, at Philadelphia.  
Yankee, at New Bedford.

#### VESSELS LOANED

Aileen, Providence, R.I.  
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.  
Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn.  
(En route St. Louis, Mo.)  
Docteur, at Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dupont, Newbern, N.C.  
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Huntress, at St. Louis.  
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.  
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.  
Machias, New Haven, Conn.  
Nashville, Chicago, Ill.  
Neida, Washington, D.C.  
Ozark, Washington, D.C.  
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.  
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Somers, Baltimore, Md.  
Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Tonopah, navy yard, New York.  
(Stationed at Hoboken, N.J.)  
Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

#### Key to Abbreviations.

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.G. (converted cruiser).



## AWFUL BURNING ITCH CURED IN A DAY

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the itching had got to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cuticura Remedies and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 East 43rd Street, New York City, Apr. 27, 1909." Cuticura Remedies sold throughout the world; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

An extraordinary credit of \$11,000,000 as a first installment toward the construction of new warships appears in the Austro-Hungarian budget, passed by the Delegations Feb. 18. The building program for the next six years provides for four Dreadnoughts of 20,000 tons each, three cruisers, twelve torpedoboats and six submarines at a total cost of \$62,400,000. The army estimates for the coming year have been increased by \$8,600,000, the total expenditures being placed at \$448,000,000. The committee appended a resolution urging the government to make serious efforts on behalf of general disarmament and the development of the purposes of The Hague Court of International Arbitration. Dr. Ellenbogen, Socialist, proposed that the government be asked to open negotiations with Italy for the restriction of the naval armaments of the two countries, but his motion was rejected. The budget also outlines a considerable extension of the consular service, particularly in the United States. The present honorary consul at San Francisco will be made a salaried official, with a consulate there. Vice consuls will be attached to the consulates at Cleveland and Montreal, and additional officials will be sent to Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Denver.

The French Cabinet has decided to ask Parliament to authorize the laying down at an early date of two armored cruisers of the Jeanne d'Arc type.

A French officer in the Revue de Cavalerie approvingly discusses the views of General von Bernhardt on the future of cavalry. He says that General von Bernhardt has given proof of a sure and certain sense of the necessities of modern war. He enjoins reason, method and prudence, instead of unreflecting *elan* and the *esprit cavalier* of former times, which consisted often of going fast, without knowing exactly where to go. In his conceptions there is nothing resembling the cavalry divisions which are seen in peace maneuvers, throwing themselves on one another as soon as the positions are revealed, and remaining massed within a short distance of one another, thoughtless of fire, and engaging, in a *clin d'oeil*, the whole of their forces, sanctioned without allowing time even for the guns to open fire. He would have a slower march of approach, always with regard to the tactical exigencies of the situation, and dismounted sections would prepare, both in attack and defense, for the effective action of mounted masses. The fight would always answer to a tactical idea and a plan; the chief would direct its development in its main lines, and subordinates, knowing well the object in view, would have a large degree of initiative. Nothing in General von Bernhardt's ideas is destructive of *elan*. Cavalry reduced temporarily to the defensive would operate by fire. An advanced guard in presence of the enemy would also operate by fire, and the French critic says he has himself never been able to understand how such a force could "maneuver"—according to the expression—under superior fire to cover the movements of its own main body.

Maneuvers of the most interesting nature took place on the parade grounds at Berlin, Germany, Feb. 7. Rifle bullets of recent invention, which throw a brilliant light when fired into the air, were thoroughly tested. Searchlights and rockets also were utilized, making movements of the troops across the snow-clad country plainly visible.

General Michel, who has just been appointed vice president of the Superior Council of War, is the new generalissimo who would command the French armies in case of hostilities. He was wounded in the face by a splinter of shell at Champigny, but resumed his place in the line, and was present in the operations against Le Bourget at the battle of Buzenval. The General has had a brilliant career. In 1907 he was appointed to the Superior Council of War, and has since commanded the 2d Army Corps. He directed the maneuvers of the 2d Corps in 1906, those of the 17th Corps in 1909 and the Picardy maneuvers of 1910.

The first ship of the new Spanish fleet was quietly launched recently at the government dockyard at Cartagena. It is a gunboat of 800 tons and thirteen knots speed. The armament consists of four 75 mm. guns and two Maxims. Three similar gunboats are to be built at

Cartagena, together with twenty-four torpedoboats and three torpedoboot destroyers. This ship, together with the other vessels of the new fleet, is being built by a Spanish company, under the technical direction of Messrs. Vickers, Armstrong and Brown, who are also interested in the scheme financially. The same company is also constructing three battleships of about 10,000 tons at the government dockyard of Ferrol. These battleships are of the Dreadnought type, each carrying eight 12-inch guns, and the first ship, to be named the *España*, will, it is expected, be launched toward the end of this year.

Much attention has recently been paid in Australia to improved breeding of horses, especially for military purposes, and U.S. Vice Consul General Henry D. Baker states that efforts are being made to get European governments well acquainted with Australia's advantages for supplying horses for their armies. Much publicity is being given to the reported success of Australian horses for military use in the Philippine Islands. The Queensland Department of Agriculture sent a letter to the Director of Agriculture, Manila, asking for an opinion as to the quality and adaptability of the horses purchased in Queensland in 1908 by officers of the Army. A reply, dated Feb. 3, 1910, was received from the adjutant general, Manila, to the effect that at first the experience with Australian horses was not favorable. More experience, however, has changed the views of the Manila military authorities. The purchase of very young horses is not favored, but a carefully selected Australian horse, five or six years old, after six months' training, should give satisfaction in the Philippines, with economy as a decided factor in its favor. Seventy per cent. of the horses so far obtained in Australia have given satisfaction. They are intelligent and easily trained. But, in the event of the policy of purchasing Australian horses becoming general, a special saddle, with reference to the lines, would require to be constructed. Since the great drought in Australia in 1903 there has been an increase of over 400,000 horses, and it is estimated at present there are about 2,000,000 in that country. During the five years to 1909 66,982 horses were exported, at an average valuation of \$10 per head.

According to customs report the estimated population of the Chinese Empire in 1909 was 439,214,000. Of the 88,310 foreign residents 3,168 are Americans.

A committee has been organized at St. Petersburg, with His Highness Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch for its chairman, for the creation in Russia of an air fleet. It is preparing an industrial exposition to be held at St. Petersburg in March, which will include an important section of aviation.

The public revenue of Brazil for 1911 is estimated at \$158,519,626, and the expenditures at \$162,923,885, an increase of \$6,546,309 in revenue and \$12,996,943 in expenditures as compared with the previous year. The budget estimates of Mexico of ordinary receipts in the fiscal year 1911-12 are \$51,828,500, United States currency, and the proposed disbursements \$51,801,201. The appropriation for the Ministry of War and Navy is \$10,833,603, an increase of \$275,016.

Recommending cheese as a part of the soldier's ration, Major R. J. Blackham, of the Indian army, says that its high dietetic value seems to make it eminently suitable for the consumption of soldiers. Yet, though it can be easily handled and requires no cooking, it finds no place in the dietary of any European army, even on field service. By the use of different bacteria, he says, it should be possible, apart from all manipulative processes, to produce from the same casein any variety of cheese. Cheese-making is at present an empirical process, but in the future it will become a branch of industrial chemistry. This has begun to be so in Germany, and even in England. The cheese-maker of the next century will have a laboratory attached to the factory, in which pure cultures of the bacteria responsible for the flavor of each variety of cheese will be nursed, and instead of Stilton coming from one district, Gorgonzola from another and Gruyere from a third, all will be produced under one roof. Cheese requires to be well chewed, and for weak digestions bicarbonate of potash is the best solvent. If, therefore, cheese becomes a portion of the war ration in future campaigns, small quantities of bicarbonate of potash should be issued to troops in lieu of, or in addition to, the present scale of condiments. According to Major Blackham's plan, cheese is proposed to be used on field service as a substitute for a meat ration, and not merely as an addition to it.

The fez, the headdress of the Turkish soldier since the days of Mahomet, is to give place to the kalpak, a cap of khaki-colored astrachan.

In reporting the French naval budget, Deputy Bénazet said that one of the chief reasons for the failure of France to hold her old place among the navies of the world has been a want of a true military conception, which has led to the laying down of ships not demanded by the naval progress of the day. He showed that for the cost of the fifteen great cruisers launched between 1897 and 1902 France could have had nine battleships, each of 14,000 tons, similar to the *Patrie* type, and capable of doing long service as line units. It was the ministers and the parliament of that time, he asserted, who had committed the error of wasting the national resources upon ships without military value. But he would not criticize the Superior Council of the navy, which had always stood firm for the battleship, even when the advocates of the latter type were called reactionaries. M. Bénazet was convinced that there is the greatest necessity of bringing Brest and Toulon up to their highest degree of usefulness, and the importance of Cherbourg and Bizerte as ports of supply was not to be overlooked. Rochefort he believed was useful as a military port in the days of Louis XIV., but not now, and Lorient is not of high value to-day. He spoke of the superiority which the army possesses over the navy in the matter of retirements and civil employment, which

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has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is nowadays known as



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seemed reserved exclusively for the land organizations. This in its own way contributes to injure the navy, and perhaps the time was not far distant when Parliament would be asked to take up this difference and adjudicate it to establish a larger measure of equality between the services.

The French government is proposing to take drastic measures to control the sale of firearms. The Judicial Reform Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved the proposal that the sale and manufacture of arms should be restricted to gunsmiths. Pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers will not be allowed to sell weapons. When a revolver is sold it will have to be delivered at the house of the purchaser, who will be obliged to sign a receipt for it. The penalties for crimes and offenses which are committed with the aid of a weapon are to be made more stringent. It was also decided that all persons of notoriously bad character found carrying arms shall be liable to five years' imprisonment, even if the weapon has been neither used nor produced for the purpose of intimidation. Finally, the committee decided that any special authorization to carry firearms would be attended by considerable risk, and that, in consequence, the carrying of weapons should be absolutely prohibited.

### A SOLDIER'S LIFE IN THE ARMY.

Although its author neglects to append his signature, the following appears to be a recital of genuine experiences, and is therefore of interest. We print it as received:

When I was going along the street looking for work, I saw a sign of the U.S. Army. It was a beautiful picture of soldier's standing around in there dress uniform, I thought they looked brave and grand, so I took it in my head to try it out and get the experience of what army life is.

I enlisted at Fort Slocum, N.Y. which is a pretty place. I went to the receiving barracks to stay until I was examined so as to do the duty of a soldier.

When I came to Fort Slocum, I had on summer underwear and a very thin civilian suit which I wore during the winter until I enlisted. When I put on the Government clothes and uniform and overcoat, I went over to the 4th Rec. Co. and before I got there I was wringing wet from the sweat. That will give anybody a good idea how warm the Government tries to keep the soldiers in winter.

After I was there a few weeks I started to do a soldier's work which consists of kitchen-policing, rear-ordly, room-ordly and cleaning the quarters every Friday afternoon.

There is not much work for a soldier to do, because there is a certain amount of men detailed to do this work and they can get it done in a short time if they make up their mind to do it.

There are some soldiers who are actually lazy and do not want to do any work. When it is their time to work they get groggy and curse the army for not putting a picture of work on one side of the advertisement board. I pity the men who growl about their work now. What would they do in time of war, when they would be working all the time. Digging ditches and tramping all day long.

Of course I and a few others had it very hard working in the kitchen as there were not very many recruits there at the time, but it was only for a short time.

I was in the Guard-House twice at Fort Slocum, N.Y. and now I am a Military Convict at Fort MacKenzie, Wyo. I have eight months and a big butt to do. Which is caused from drinking whiskey. I hope a good many that read this story will let whiskey alone, as it is sure to get you in trouble.

The army is a very good thing for young men as long as they behave themselves. I was sorry I ever touched whiskey as I now sit in my cell and think how much the army has done for me. It has made me active and strong. It teaches a man how to use himself physically and make him strong. I used to get out in the field meets to run and jump and go to the gym to make myself active. I used to box a good deal which made me active on my feet.

Some men think these long hikes don't do them any good

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but it does' as it give you mucle's in your leg's and you can walk a long ways' with-out getting tired, and winded. I have been on manuvias last summer at Camp Otis, Wyo. and walked 200 miles besides' going on 3 practice marches which consisted of 8 days' at a time. I have never been sick since I have been in the army.

I hope a few more soldiers' will boast of the army and let the civilians' know what it is like. Since I was a soldier I heard some very nasty remarks' about soldiers'.

Whenever I heard people saying these things I told them to join the army and get the experience thin they can talk about it after.

My Mother did not want me to enlist because she heard some nasty remarks' after I explained to her the good the army has done for me she was glad I enlisted.

It would not hurt any of our American boys' to enlist and get the experience of the Army or Navy. Because there is a great many forgen people coming over here and they get a bad opinion of the United States Army and Navy.

I hope this story will be published so a great many young men can see what the Army and Navy can do for them. With best regards from a M.O.

Fort Mac-Kensie, Wyo.

### ADMIRAL SPERRY AND THE ORPHANS.

"Naval Officer" in the New York Sun tells the following as a story current in the Navy about the late Admiral Sperry which has always been regarded as "one on the old man." Shortly after he hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief on board the Connecticut at San Francisco, Admiral Evans having relinquished the command, Mrs. Sperry secured the Admiral's permission to bring on board a party of orphans from an asylum in San Francisco to inspect the flagship.

Under the guidance of petty officers selected by the officer of the deck the children were shown about the ship, and after a visit of an hour or more they were landed in the ship's boats, much to the delight and satisfaction of the Admiral and Mrs. Sperry.

Soon after the boats had left the ship with the enthusiastic children, the Admiral, who was pacing the sacred precincts of the starboard side of the quarter-deck in solitary state, called the officer of the deck over to him and said in quiet Connecticut twanging drawl:

Mr. —, those are very bright children.  
Yes, sir. [In the Navy on duty one speaks when spoken to by the admiral; not otherwise.]  
They asked a great many very intelligent questions about the ship and the guns.  
Yes, sir.

And they'll go home and tell their parents all about it.

No, sir, I don't think so.  
Why not? Why don't you think so?  
Because they're orphans, Admiral.

The "old man" turned on his heel and walked aft and looked over the rail for a while. Then he turned to the companion hatch and descended toward his cabin. When half way down he stopped and addressing the officer of the deck, said, "Come here, Mr. —."

The officer of the deck went aft for the blowing up he expected and got it, for the "old man," with a twinkle in his eye, said: "Mr. —, I don't allow even officers on my staff to talk to me like that."

But he often told the story on himself afterward.

From a paper read on Dec. 7 last before the Royal United Service Institution of London on Burgoyne's expedition from Canada in 1777, by Chaplain H. Belcher, M.A., LL.D., we learn that the British General had probably as young officers under him as have ever been seen in any modern war. Dr. Belcher said: "Many of Burgoyne's officers were mere children. Ensign Young, of the 62d Regiment, was perhaps in his sixteenth year. Ensign Cosby Philipps was in his fifteenth year; he, disabled by a shot, and lying on the ground, was mortally wounded by an American camp follower and his person rifled. Lieutenant Hervey, also sixteen years of age, and many others of a like tender youth perished. In fact, Burgoyne's 'veteran' army was largely recruited from children of a larger growth, elder boys kidnapped, pressed, or, as they may be, sold by the parish authorities in Merrie England." However, there is no evidence that these brave little fellows did not do their duty and measure up to high standards of devotion. The Chaplain's reference to the killing of Philipps as he lay wounded may be open to doubt, on account of traces elsewhere in the paper of a desire to reflect discredit upon the Americans, as when, in describing the battle of Hubbardton, one of the fights along Burgoyne's route, he says: "Major Ackland, being shot through the legs, was lying helpless, when an American militiaman approached to kill him, but was checked by his own officer; for killing the wounded seems to have been an unhappy practice on the American side." We regret that in the discussion of this paper no officer took exception (at least none is reported in the Journal of the Institution) to the allegation of Dr. Belcher. If there ever was an expedition in which confusion reigned supreme it was Burgoyne's. There was no cohesion anywhere, and his troops were a motley collection of incongruous and inharmonious elements. Burgoyne was tied down to instructions sent by a ministry three thousand miles away, which, even with his superior knowledge of the local conditions, he might not disregard. Lieut. Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, discussing the paper, said that one important lesson of that campaign is that in all cases of that kind, where operations are undertaken in distant regions, the C.I.C. the man on the spot, should, within certain limits, be allowed a free hand. It has been the history of many wars in Europe and in all parts of the world that unfortunate meddling and interference with the man on the spot by ministers and governments, sitting in ease at home, have led to disaster in the field. For the sake of the Indian Empire he was thankful that telegraphs and telephones did not exist in the days of Clive and Warren Hastings.

Whether the West Point "silence" is eventually to grow into a cause for divorce, there is evidence that it is invading the sacred precincts of domestic happiness and involving whole families in its pervading muteness, not, however, perhaps, without extending some consolatory features to certain gentlemen with antipathies to certain lectures. Even a Wall Street man, accustomed all day to the roar of the "Street," is said to have been a sufferer from an imitation of the Academy punishment, according to the following tale told by the New York Sun: "I can sympathize with officers up at West Point who get in bad with the cadets and are punished with a silence," said a Wall Street man to a cronie. "I started home one evening a week ago with the best intentions after promising my wife to be at the dinner table at 6:30. I don't remember all that happened, but I let myself into the silent house at two a.m. and got to bed unseen. Next morning I wasn't called for breakfast, but got to the table unaided on time. My wife and three daughters were there. 'Good morning, all!' I said as cheerily as I could. Not a word in response. Breakfast passed without a sound. That thing was kept up for three days. They wouldn't even talk to me by telephone. On the

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fourth morning things were natural again, but I was warned that the next silence might be longer."

A strange boycott is reported by the Journal of the American Medical Association as growing out of army maneuvers in Austria. A Dr. Franz, in the village of Reidan, reported a case of typhoid fever and had the patient removed to a hospital for infectious diseases. Unluckily, just at that time maneuvers of the army were to take place in this district, and the village was to have been the headquarters. On account of the typhoid patient this plan was altered, and the villagers lost the prospect of the pleasure and profit due to the temporary occupation. The grocers and innkeepers of the village therefore instituted a veritable boycott against the physician. His life, his family and his house were exposed to the greatest danger. When the infuriated peasants failed to drive the doctor away, actions for damages were brought against him. The excitement was too much for the poor doctor; he died at the age of thirty-six from paralysis of the heart. The organization of medical practitioners has retaliated, and the village is under boycott. It can get no doctor until full provision has been made by the local authorities for the family of the outraged doctor. Furthermore, the government has turned its attention to the matter, so that the guilty will receive punishment.

"The Freebooters of the Wilderness," in the story by Agnes C. Laut, which Moffat, Yard and Company, of New York, publish, are modern freebooters, who make away with vast domains of timber land and indulge in wholesale violence and defiance of the law to attain their ends.

The March St. Nicholas publishes an article by C. H. Claudy on the Signal Corps work of the Army, under the caption "The Nerves of an Army."

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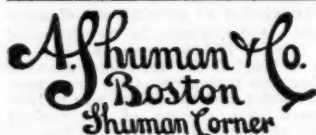
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For females, Beecham's Pills are specially suitable. See instructions with each box.  
Sold Everywhere in boxes, 10c. and 25c.